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TREASURY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

PART 1

VAN ANTWERP, BRAGG & CO.
CINCINNATI & NEW YORK

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TREASURY

OF

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

FOR

SCHOOL AND HOME

Part First

BY

CELIA DOERNER

VAN ANTWERP, BRAGG & CO.
CINCINNATI AND NEW YORK

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PREFACE.

BESIDES the subjects usually included in a common school curriculum, there are many things which children ought to know at an early age, but of which they remain in complete ignorance, unless they are naturally very observant or have the benefit of a careful home training. This work treats mainly of topics, which, though they do not lie within the range of ordinary courses of study, are of interest to the child and will form not the least important part of his mental outfit. There are also a number of questions on those portions of the common-school branches which can and ought to be taught in the primary classes, though usually postponed until a much later period, when the scientific study of those branches is begun.

This volume is intended for the use of the pupils in the third and fourth years of their school-life, or as soon as they are far enough advanced to gather

any meaning from the printed page. Teachers can also adapt much of the material to pupils younger than these. Parents will find the book a valuable addition to the home library of the child, since it combines to a great extent instruction with entertainment. The language is throughout as simple as possible, and, in most cases, the child will have no difficulty in understanding it without the aid of a teacher.

The child should be led to answer as many of the questions as possible from his own knowledge or observation, after which he may turn for comparison to the answers in the book. The questions may also serve as a review exercise. In each section, the questions and the answers corresponding to them are numbered alike, so that it is easy to refer from the one to the other. The answers are, however, all complete sentences, and will be understood without the questions.

It is evident that a work of this kind can be in no sense exhaustive, but must be in great part merely suggestive. There is, however, an abundance of material, from which teachers may select that which is adapted to the needs of their pupils, or on which they may enlarge at their pleasure. On

every page something can be found which may be taken as the basis of an object lesson or of a composition exercise.

Of late it has become a matter of serious consideration among teachers how to increase the amount of reading matter presented to their pupils, especially those in the primary grades. The present work, though not written with that intent, will in a measure supply the deficiency, and will furnish enough supplementary reading matter for two years.

In using this work, the importance of teaching the pupils the proper spelling of every new word they learn should not be overlooked. As soon as they add a word to their vocabulary, they should be enabled to use it correctly, not only in conversation, but also in writing.

Finally, teachers must not neglect to illustrate the subject of each lesson as far as possible by means of pictures, drawings, actions, or by the objects themselves, whenever they can be obtained. It is not definitions that the pupils should learn, but things. If there are no means at hand by which to illustrate a subject properly, it is better to omit it altogether than to dull the child's intellect by teaching him mere words, which convey no meaning to his mind.

My sincere thanks are due to Dr. John B. Peaslee, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cincinnati, who first encouraged me in that part of my school-room labor from which the present work has grown, and who called the attention of others to my queries by publishing some of them in two different numbers of his School Report.

Although I am aware that this work shares the imperfection of all human labor, I confidently submit it to the examination of parents and educators, believing that it will fill a place hitherto left vacant.

C. D.

CINCINNATI, *Sept.*, 1881.

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QUESTIONS.

QUESTIONS.

SECTION I.

NATURAL HISTORY AND THE HUMAN BODY.

Products Classified.

1. What is nature?

2. What are natural things? Artificial things?

3. Which of the following products are natural, and which are artificial: Lead, paper, molasses, coal, horn, leather, fur, glass, marble, milk, beer, bone, soap, cork, china, wheat, flour, wool, calico, vinegar?

4. Under what three great kingdoms may all natural objects be classed?

5. From which of these kingdoms are the following obtained: Oranges, butter, eggs, wood, gold, ham, coal, cotton, silk, feathers, stone, nuts, copper, onions, honey?

Animals Classified.

6. Name some animals that have a backbone.

7. Name two beasts; two birds; two reptiles; two fishes.

8. To which of these four classes do the following animals belong: The turtle, the herring, the crow, the beaver, the goose, the lion, the snake, the minnow?

9. Which of these four classes of animals lay eggs?

10. Name some animals that have no backbone.

11. How many legs has a mouse? a swan? a fly? a spider? a crab? a snake?

12. Name an animal that has four hands.

13. Name some animals that eat only vegetable food; some that eat chiefly animal food; some that eat all kinds of food.

Domestic Animals.

14. What are domestic animals? Name some.

15. What is live stock? Name some different kinds of live stock.

16. What animals are called cattle?

17. What is the food of cattle called? Out of what do cattle eat? Out of what do they drink?

18. What are beasts of burden? Name some.

19. What are beasts of draught? Name some.

Things Obtained from Domestic Animals.

20. What is the flesh of the cow or the ox called? of the calf? the sheep? the pig?

21. What is the inner fat of cattle called? that of the pig?

22. What part of an animal is called ham?

23. Name two animals whose milk is much used by man.

24. Into what three parts may milk be separated, and what is each part called?

25. What is the milk called which is left after the cream has been taken off?

26. Out of what is butter made? cheese?

27. How is buttermilk obtained?

28. Out of what is leather made? glue?

29. What animal furnishes wool? What is done with the wool?

30. Out of what is sausage made?

Cud-chewers.

31. What are cud-chewers? Name some.

32. Why can a cow never lose her upper front teeth?

33. How does the hoof of a cow differ from that of a horse?

34. How do the horns of the deer differ from those of most other animals? What are they called? What is the flesh of the deer called?

35. Name an animal that has a humped back.

Flesh-eaters.

36. Name some animals that go about by night in search of food.

37. What are beasts of prey? Name some.

38. What animal is called the king of beasts? Why?

39. What is meant by the lion's share of any thing? Why is it so called?

40. How do the claws of a cat differ from those of a dog?

41. What enables the cat to tread so softly?

42. What use does the cat make of her whiskers?

43. What is a tabby-cat?

44. Name some different kinds of dogs.

Characteristics of Various Beasts.

45. Name some animals which have very long ears.

46. Name some animals with very long tails.

47. Name some animals with very short tails.

48. Name some animals with bushy tails.

49. Name some animals that have very long necks.

50. Name some animals that have very short necks.

51. Name three animals that have a mane.

52. What are tusks? Name an animal that has tusks. What is obtained from the tusks?

53. What animal has a long trunk? Of what use is the trunk to the animal?

54. What happens, if an elephant loses his trunk? Why?

55. Which is the largest animal? the largest land animal? the smallest four-footed animal?

Habits of Various Beasts.

56. Name two animals which lap their drink with the tongue; two which suck their drink.

57. Name some very cleanly animals.

58. Name some animals that can run very fast; some that are very slow.

59. Name some beasts that can climb trees; some that can climb high rocks with ease; some that can

swim well. Name a four-footed animal that lives underground.

60. What is a den? a lair? Name some animals that have dens.

61. What is a burrow? Name some animals that live in burrows.

Names of Beasts as to Age, Sex, and Number.

62. What are the young of the following animals called: The cow, the horse, the sheep, the goat, the cat, the dog, the deer, the fox, the lion, the tiger, the bear? What is a little lamb called?

63. What is a steer? a heifer?

64. What is a colt? a filly?

65. What is a male goat called? a male cat? What name is given to the male of the cow? of the sow?

66. What is the name for the female of the following animals: The horse, the ram, the tiger, the lion?

67. What name is given to a pair of oxen which work together? to a pair of horses which work together?

68. What name is given to a large number of

sheep together? of cattle? of oxen? What is a number of young pigs together called?

69. What is a man called who takes care of a flock of sheep? one who takes care of swine? of cattle? one who drives cattle to market?

General Characteristics of Birds.

70. With what are birds covered? What is a plume? What is meant by plumage?

71. What is the down of birds?

72. What is moulting? When do birds moult?

73. Name two of the chief kinds of food for birds.

74. What sort of teeth have birds?

75. Of what use is the bill to the bird? What other name is there for bill?

76. What is the crop of a bird? Of what use is it to the bird?

77. What is a bird's stomach called?

78. What are the parts of a bird's egg?

79. When is a bird said to alight?

80. Why do we see so few birds in winter?

Birds Classified.

81. What are birds of prey? Name some.

82. How does the foot of a goose differ from that of a hen?

83. Name some birds that can swim.

84. Name some singing-birds.

85. Which sings better, the male bird or the female?

86. Name some birds that can learn to pronounce a few words.

87. Name some birds that walk; some that hop.

88. Name some birds whose young can feed themselves as soon as hatched. How are the young of other birds fed?

Uses of Birds.

89. Name some birds whose flesh is good to eat.

90. What are poultry? Name some different kinds of poultry. What is a poultry-yard?

91. Name three things for which poultry are kept.

92. In what other way are birds useful to man?

93. Name two birds kept only for their beauty.

94. What is a bird-fancier? Why is he so called?

Particular Birds.

95. *What* bird is called the king of birds? Why?

96. Which is the largest bird? the smallest?

97. What has the cock on his head? What has he under his throat?

98. Why can the duck not walk well?

99. Name some birds that have very long necks.

100. Why is the mocking-bird so called?

101. Why is the humming-bird so called?

102. Why are humming-birds not kept in cages?

103. Why is the woodpecker so called?

104. Name a bird with a straight bill; one with a hooked bill; one with a very broad bill. Name a bird that has a very short bill; one that has a long bill.

Names of Birds as to Age, Sex, and Number.

105. What is a young bird called? What other name may be given to a young bird in the nest?

106. When is a bird said to be fledged?

107. What are the young of the following birds called: The hen, the goose, the duck, the eagle, the owl?

108. What is the name for the male of the hen? the goose? the duck? What name is given to the female of the peacock?

109. What name is given to a number of young

birds hatched together? to a number of geese together? of pigeons?

Birds and Beasts—Miscellaneous.

110. What animal is sometimes called Puss? Bunny? Polly? Reynard? Bruin?

111. What is the house called in which a dog is kept? In what are doves kept? cattle? sheep? pigs? hens? rabbits? canaries?

112. Why is the beaver hunted? the bear? the elephant? the deer? the ostrich? the quail? the lion? the wolf?

113. What is a menagerie? a circus?

114. What is a zoölogical garden?

Reptiles.

115. What sort of motion have most reptiles? Name a reptile that is very slow; one that is very nimble.

116. Name some reptiles that are covered with scales; some that are covered with a hard shell.

117. How does the turtle differ from the tortoise?

118. For what are turtles valued?

119. Which is the most poisonous snake found in this country? Why is it so called?

120. What are the poison-teeth of a snake called?

121. Into what animal does the tadpole change?

Fishes.

122. Name some fishes.

123. Name some fishes that live in fresh water; some that live in salt water.

124. How does a fish feel to the touch? a bird? What is the reason of this?

125. Through what does a fish breathe? a bird?

126. With what are fishes covered? What kind of limbs have they?

127. Why do fishes never close their eyes?

128. Name a fish that is kept for its beauty.

129. Name some fishes whose flesh is eaten by man.

130. What is bait? What is often taken as bait for fishes? for rats and mice?

Various Facts about Insects.

131. Name some insects.

132. Of how many and what parts is a fly's body composed?

133. How many wings has a mosquito? a butterfly? a fly? a hornbug?

134. Name some insects that have a pair of hard, horny wings. What are all such insects called?

135. Name some insects that can not fly.

136. From what animal does a caterpillar come? Into what does a caterpillar change at last?

137. What is a cocoon? How is it formed?

138. When do butterflies fly about? moths?

139. What insect makes cobwebs? Out of what?

140. What are ant-hills?

141. How does a locust make the chirping sound?

142. Why is the grasshopper so called?

143. Name an insect that gives out a light in the dark.

Harm Done by Insects.—Useful Insects.

144. In what ways are insects troublesome?

145. Name some insects which destroy plants; some which destroy provisions; clothing.

146. By what insects are persons often annoyed? dogs? horses? cattle?

147. Name two insects which are useful to man.

148. What two articles are furnished by the bee?

149. Of what use are they to the bee?

150. What is bee-bread?

151. How many sides has a bee's cell?

152. What name is given to a large number of bees together? of locusts?

153. What is the bee called which rules the hive?

154. What sort of animal is the silk-worm? From what part of the animal is the silk obtained?

Other Animals.

155. Name some animals that live in the water, but are not fishes.

156. Name some shell-fish. Why are they so called?

157. Name an animal which has a shell in one piece; one whose shell is in two pieces.

158. What animal carries its house on its back?

159. Has the snail eyes? If so, where are they?

160. What name is given to the smooth, glossy substance lining the inside of an oyster-shell?

161. Where are sponges obtained? Is the sponge an animal, a vegetable, or a mineral substance?

Animals.—Miscellaneous.

162. Why are the eyes of most animals placed on the side of the head?

163. With what is the sheep covered? the tortoise? the rabbit? the minnow? the hawk? the pig?

164. With what is the elephant covered? the goat? the mussel? the snake? the fox?

165. People say, "as sly as a fox." What word could you use to describe the wolf? the lion? the tiger? the bear? the hare? the dog? the kitten? the mule? the pig? the mouse? the lamb?

166. What word could you use to describe the snail? the eagle? the crow? the dove? the goose? the peacock? the shark? the toad? the snake? the bee? the butterfly? the owl? the cricket?

Sounds Made by Persons and Animals.

167. What sounds do the following animals make when using their voices: The cat, the cow, the ox, the horse, the sheep, the mouse, the hen, the cock, the duck, the dove, the eagle, the swallow, young birds, the frog, the monkey, the lion, the wolf, the *bear, the fox,* the donkey, the crow?

168. What different sounds does a dog make?

169. What animal hisses? grunts? purs? warbles? hoots? buzzes? chirps? bays? clucks? gobbles? lows?

170. What animal says meow? bow-wow? baa? peep? quack?

171. When does a person moan? groan? sigh? weep? sob? laugh? frown? yawn, snore?

172. Who lisps? prattles?

173. What is the difference between stuttering and stammering?

Motions and Actions of Persons and Animals.

174. What animal gallops? trots? swims? dives? burrows? climbs? creeps? crawls? flies? flutters? soars? waddles? struts? stalks?

175. When does an animal limp?

176. What persons totter? When does a person stagger?

177. When does a child smile? When does it pout?

178. How and with what parts of the body do the following animals defend themselves: The horse, the ox, the dog, the cat, the bee, the wasp, the snake?

179. How do the following animals defend themselves: The bear, the elephant, the eagle, the crab, the rabbit?

Plants.—General Characteristics.

180. Name the parts of a plant.

181. Whence does a tree get its nourishment?

182. What name is given to the juice which nourishes plants?

183. Why can plants not thrive during a long season of dry weather?

184. Of what use is the root to a plant?

185. Why does a plant need leaves?

186. Name the parts of a leaf.

187. What must a plant have before it can bear fruit? Why?

Plants Classified.

188. Name two trees; two shrubs; two herbs.

189. Name some vines.

190. Name some different kinds of grain.

191. Name some garden vegetables.

192. Name some things which grow in pods; *some* which grow in spikes.

193. Name some plants which have no flowers. What are such plants called?

194. What are sea-weeds?

Trees.

195. What is the stem of a tree called?

196. With what are the trunk and the branches of a tree covered?

197. What name may be given to a large branch? a small branch?

198. What is the topmost part of a tree called?

199. What is the foliage of a tree?

200. What is a wood? a grove? a forest?

201. Name some forest trees.

202. Why are the oak and the beech not used for Christmas trees?

203. What kind of trees are taken for Christmas trees? Name three such trees.

204. What is an orchard?

Things Obtained from Forest Trees.

205. What names are given to wood fit for building?

206. What is fuel? Name some different kinds of fuel.

207. What are fagots?

208. Name some different kinds of nuts.

209. What is the inner part of a nut called? What is the outermost covering of a walnut called? the one next to that?

210. What is the fruit of the oak-tree called? that of the beech-tree? of the pine?

211. In what is the chestnut enclosed? Why does the chestnut need a covering?

212. From what tree, and how, is maple-sugar obtained?

Fruits.

213. Name some orchard fruits.

214. Name some fruits that grow on bushes.

215. Name some fruits that grow on vines.

216. Name some fruits which do not grow in this part of the country.

217. Name the parts of an apple.

218. What is the covering of a water-melon called? of an orange? a grape?

219. Name a fruit that is pared; one that is peeled.

220. What is the inner part of a peach called?

What kind of peaches are called clingstones? Why? What kind are called freestones? Why?

221. What name is given to dried grapes? to dried plums?

222. Out of what is wine made? cider?

223. What is meant by pruning a tree? What tool is used in pruning trees?

224. What is meant by grafting a tree? Name a fruit that may be grafted on an apple-tree.

Cultivated Lands.

225. What is meant by cleared land?

226. What is a field?

227. What is a meadow? a pasture?

228. What is the meaning of graze? browse?

229. What is a lawn?

230. What is a hedge?

Grain.

231. What are the stems of grain called?

232. What other name is there for Indian corn?

233. What surrounds an ear of corn? What is left, after the corn has been taken from the ear?

234. Count the rows of kernels on an ear of corn. Is the number odd or even? How many rows are there usually?

235. What is a sheaf? What name is given to a number of sheaves piled up together?

236. What name is given to a pile of hay laid up in the open air? to a pile kept in a barn?

237. What is meant by threshing grain? With what is grain threshed?

238. What is done with the grain after it is threshed? How is this done?

239. What is straw? chaff?

240. What is bran?

241. What is stubble?

242. Out of what is flour made? What is corn-meal? oatmeal?

243. Out of what is white bread made? brown-bread?

Flowers.

244. Name five spring flowers.

245. Name two autumn flowers.

246. What parts of the rose are called petals?

247. How many petals has a buttercup? a lily? a *cabbage*-blossom?

248. What flower is called the queen of flowers? Why?

249. Name a flower that is said to be very modest. Why is it called modest?

250. Name some very fragrant flowers.

251. Give three names for a bunch of flowers.

Names of Flowers.

252. Why is the sunflower so called?

253. Why is the morning-glory so called? the four-o'clock?

254. Why has the honeysuckle been so named? the bloodroot?

255. Why is the flower "Dutchman's breeches" so called? the cockscomb?

256. What reason can you give for the name buttercup?

257. From what words is the name daisy derived?

258. Why is the stone-crop so called?

Plants.—Miscellaneous.

259. What part of each of the following plants is

used: The turnip, the strawberry-plant, the cabbage, the oak, the mustard-plant?

260. What is the eye of a bean? What are the eyes of a potato?

261. Name some vegetables that are shelled.

262. What kind of plants are called weeds?

263. Why must the farmer destroy the weeds in his field?

264. What are spices? Name some. Name a spice that grows in this country.

265. What name is given to dried grass? to small, thin pieces of wood? to fine parts of wood produced by sawing?

266. From what is cotton obtained?

267. Out of what are the following made: Calico, muslin, linen, ropes, paper?

268. Out of what are the following made: Candy, charcoal, cigars, snuff?

Minerals.

269. Name some minerals.

270. Which of these minerals are metals?

271. How do metals differ from other minerals?

272. Which is the most useful metal? Name one of the heaviest.

273. Name two precious metals.

274. What is a coin? Name four metals used for coins.

275. Out of what is a dime made? a cent? a five-cent piece? a dollar? a five-dollar piece?

276. What is a gilt cup? a silver-plated spoon?

277. What is gold-leaf?

278. Name a very hard stone; a very soft stone.

279. What are pebbles?

280. Name a mineral used to season food.

281. Out of what is steel made? coal-gas? Out of what are bricks made?

282. Why should a steel pen be wiped after being used?

283. Why need a gold pen not be wiped so often?

Three Kingdoms.—Miscellaneous.

284. To which of the three natural kingdoms does water belong?

285. What is a beverage? Name some beverages.

286. What is a liquor? Name some liquors.

287. Out of what are the following made: Combs, baskets, needles, book-covers, breastpins, gloves?

288. Out of what are candles made? slate-pencils? brushes? monuments?

The Human Body.

289. What is a human being?

290. What is the trunk? What is the upper part of the trunk called? the lower part?

291. Name two organs (parts of the body) in the chest. Which of them is on the left side?

292. What is the use of the heart? the lungs?

293. Name three organs in the abdomen.

294. What name is given to all the bones of the body joined together? to those of the head joined together?

295. What is the bony column in your back called?

296. How may the spine become crooked?

297. How many ribs have you?

298. With what are most of your bones filled?

299. What is soft bone called, such as we have in the nose?

300. What makes up the flesh of our bodies? *What is the* use of the muscles?

Names for Various Parts of the Body.

301. What part of your body is called the scalp? Where are your temples? your nostrils?

302. Give two names for the upper part of the mouth.

303. What is the front part of the neck called? the back part?

304. What and where are the following: The shoulder-blades, the breast-bone, the collar-bone?

305. What and where are the following parts of your body: The hip, the loins, the thigh, the calf, the shin?

306. How many bones are there in the upper arm? in the lower arm? What joint is there between the upper and the lower arm?

307. How many bones are there in the upper leg? in the lower leg? What joint is there in the middle of the leg?

308. How do you put your arms akimbo?

The Hand and the Foot.

309. What name is given to the joint between the hand and the arm? to the joints between the

fingers and the body of the hand? What is the inner flat surface of the hand called?

310. How do you clench your hand? What is the clenched hand called?

311. Which is your longest finger? your shortest? What are the other two fingers called?

312. Which is longer, your index finger or your ring-finger?

313. Which is the first finger? the second? the third? the fourth?

314. How many bones are there in each of your fingers? How many in your thumb?

315. Why would not one bone for each finger do as well?

316. Which would be the greater loss to you, to lose one of your fingers or your thumb? Why?

317. What and where is the ankle? the instep? the heel? the sole?

318. How many bones are there in each of your toes?

The Teeth.

319. How many teeth has a grown person?

320. How many kinds of teeth are there? Name them.

321. What are the bones called in which the teeth are set? What is the flesh around the teeth called?

322. In opening and closing your mouth, which jaw moves?

323. What is that part of the tooth called which is fastened in the jaw? What is that part called which can be seen above the gum?

324. What substance makes up the body of a tooth? With what are the teeth covered?

325. Give two uses of the teeth.

326. Why should the teeth be brushed daily?

327. Why should we not pick at our teeth with pins?

Organs of the Senses.

328. How many senses have we? Name them.

329. Name the organs of the different senses.

330. What is meant by the apple of the eye? What is the covering of the eye called?

331. With what is the ball of the eye filled? What is the outer coat of the eye-ball called?

332. What is the name of the colored ring in the eye? of the black spot or opening in the center of the eye?

333. What and where are the eyebrows? the eyelashes?

334. What and where is the ear-drum? What happens when the ear-drum is burst?

335. Can a person hear after his ears are cut off? Give your reason.

SECTION II.

SCIENCE AND KINDRED TOPICS.

Three Forms of Matter.

1. Name a solid; a liquid; a gas.

2. To which of these three classes does each of the following belong: Milk, wood, oil, paper, steam, butter, wine, coal-gas, silver?

3. What happens, if lead is heated very hot? if water becomes very cold? if water becomes very hot?

4. What does a solid become when it melts? What does a liquid become when it freezes?

5. Into what does a liquid change if heated?

6. What is water called when it becomes solid? What is it called when it becomes a gas?

Water-proof, Fire-proof, Air-tight, etc.

7. Why do we wear shoes and cloaks of rubber in wet weather? Why would not woolen ones do as well?

[illegible]

8. What kind of substances are said to be water-proof? Name some water-proof substances.

9. What kind of buildings are said to be fire-proof?

10. When is a vessel said to be air-tight? water-tight?

11. What would happen if some one were to get into an air-tight chest, and the lid were then shut down?

12. Why should we not blow out a gas-jet? In what way should it be put out?

Heat.

13. Why do we rub our hands when they are cold?

14. Why does a saw become warm when used? Why does a nail feel warm when driven into a wall?

15. How do the rails of a car-track feel after the train has passed? Why?

16. How may a spark be produced with two flints? What causes the sparks?

17. Why are sparks sometimes seen under the hoofs of a galloping horse?

18. Why does a match take fire when rubbed against the wall?

19. Why do we sometimes blow our hands when they are cold?

20. Why do people sometimes blow their coffee when it is hot?

Weights and Measures.

21. By what weight or measure are the following articles usually sold: Sugar, coal-oil, corn, calico?

22. How is the pound divided? What name is given to a weight of one hundred pounds? one of two thousand pounds?

23. In weighing things, which scale will fall, and which will rise? When will the scales remain on a level with each other?

24. How is the bushel divided? the peck? the quart?

25. How is the gallon divided?

26. How is the yard divided? the foot? How many inches are there in a yard?

27. By what weight or measure are the following usually sold: Vinegar, lace, cinnamon, milk, coffee, coal, hay, flour, potatoes, nails, grapes?

28. What measure is used for long distances? How many miles can a man walk in an hour?

29. Name a place one mile from your school-house; one two miles distant; one half a mile distant.

Some Other Measures.

30. How many things make a dozen? How many things are there in a baker's dozen?

31. What is a gross?

32. How many things make a score? A man is aged three-score years and ten; how many years is that? If he is eighty years old, how many score is that?

33. What name is given to two gloves belonging together? What is an odd glove? an odd stocking?

34. What is a quire?

35. By what measure or number are eggs and pens sold? Name some other articles sold in the same way.

Substances Compared as to Weight and Bulk.

36. Which weighs more, a pound of feathers or *a pound of* iron?

37. Which weighs more, a bushel of feathers or a bushel of iron?

38. Which fills the greater space, a pound of feathers or a pound of iron?

39. Which fills the greater space, a bushel of feathers or a bushel of iron?

40. If a lump of lead weighing a pound is smaller than a lump of iron weighing a pound, which is heavier, lead or iron?

41. If it takes a larger vessel to hold a pound of alcohol than a pound of water, which is heavier, water or alcohol?

42. Which is heavier, cork or water? How can you prove it?

43. Which is heavier, iron or water? How can this be proved?

44. Which is heavier, oil or water? How may this be shown?

Lines.

45. In what sort of a line must you walk, if you take the shortest cut across a field?

46. What three kinds of straight lines are there?

47. Point out the different kinds of straight lines in the *objects* about you.

48. If a line is not straight, what must it be? Point out in the objects about you some lines that are not straight.

49. What do you call lines running in the same direction, like the rails of a car-track? Point out such lines in the objects about you.

50. What is a zigzag line? Point out zigzag lines in any objects about you.

51. Draw a straight line; a horizontal line; a vertical line; a slanting line; a crooked line; a curved line; a zigzag line; parallel lines.

Measurements.

52. What is your height?

53. How high would a tall man be?

54. What is a giant? a dwarf?

55. How high is the door of your school-room? How wide is it? Measure one of the windows.

56. To find the exact size of your school-room, in how many directions would you measure it? In how many directions would you measure a block of wood? In each case, what would you call the three measures?

57. How long, how broad, and how high is your *school-room?*

58. Measure a brick, and find how long, how broad, and how thick it is.

59. Name some things that are long; some that are wide; narrow; high; low; deep; shallow; thick; thin.

Shapes of Objects.

60. Name some things that are round like a ball; some that are round like a dollar; round like a post or a pillar; round like a ring; round like a stove-pipe, and hollow.

61. Name some things that are cornered; some that are square; some that are oblong.

62. What is the shape of an orange? a cent? a pencil? an egg? a hoop? a lamp-chimney? a rainbow? a slate? the earth?

63. Name some things that are pointed; some that are sharp.

64. What kind of objects are said to be tapering? Name some such objects.

Various Properties of Substances.

65. Name some things that are soft; hard; smooth; rough.

66. What things are said to be tough? brittle? flexible? elastic?

67. Give examples of each.

68. What kind of things are said to be porous? polished? inflammable?

69. Name some things that are porous; some that are polished; some that are inflammable.

70. What kind of substances are said to be transparent? What is the opposite of transparent? Give examples of each.

71. In what kind of surfaces can you see your image? Name some objects which will show you your image.

Other Qualities.—Their Opposites.

72. Name some things that are sweet; some that are sour; some that are bitter.

73. What persons are said to be healthy? What kind of food is said to be wholesome?

74. When is a person said to be sickly?

75. What kind of animals are said to be cleanly?

76. What is the opposite of soft? smooth? thick? coarse? stout? high? deep? narrow? sharp? heavy? dark?

77. *What* is the opposite of strong? easy? indus-

trious? busy? happy? glad? innocent? loud? quiet? useful? kind? skillful? youthful? late? clever?

Actions.—Opposites.

78. What rolls? rattles? creaks? rustles? sputters? crackles? flows? murmurs? pours? patters?

79. What does the wind do, and what different sounds does it make?

80. What different sounds does the church-bell make? What is the sound called which the sleigh-bells make?

81. What is the opposite of borrow? laugh? rise? open? shorten? help? love? like? punish?

82. What is the opposite of friend? life? joy? sense? pleasure? goodness? war? truth? age? beauty?

Colors.

83. Name some colors, and point them out in the objects about you.

84. What is the color of the sky? of blood? grass? snow? iron? a ripe orange? straw? silver? gold? a leaf? indigo? roasted coffee? corn? coal?

85. What is the color of each of the following:

A ripe strawberry, a carrot, tar, milk, slate, cinnamon, the yelk of an egg, this paper, the printed letters on it?

86. What is the color of the ocean?

87. What is said to be azure? What does this word mean?

88. What sort of color is called bluish? reddish?

89. Name something of a reddish color; something yellowish; bluish; brownish; greenish; grayish; whitish.

90. What is meant by variegated? Name some things that are variegated.

91. Name something that is striped; something that is speckled.

92. What are the colors of our flag?

93. What is meant by bleaching? How may linen be bleached?

94. When is a thing said to be colorless? Name some colorless substances.

Colors of Animals and Plants.

95. What is the color of the canary? the swan? the fox? the crow? the robin? the mouse? the parrot? the elephant? the tiger? the peacock?

96. What is the commonest color for horses? Of what other colors may horses be?

97. What is the difference between a blackbird and a black bird? a redbird and a red bird?

98. What is the color of the lily? the rose? the tuberose? the geranium? the buttercup? the tulip? the dandelion?

99. What is the color of the forget-me-not? the peach-blossom? the blackberry-blossom? the violet? the sunflower?

Color of Eyes, Hair, Complexion, etc.

100. Of what color may a person's eyes be?

101. What are hazel eyes? Why so called?

102. Of what color may a person's hair be?

103. What persons usually have white or gray hair?

104. What men are said to be hoary-headed?

105. What persons are said to be bald?

106. What persons are said to be flaxen-haired? Why?

107. What is meant by the complexion of a person? What persons are said to be dark-complexioned? light-complexioned?

108. What sort of eyes and hair have most light-complexioned persons? dark-complexioned persons?

109. What color do mourners usually wear? brides?

The Day and Its Divisions.

110. How many hours are there in a day? How is the hour divided?

111. How many minutes are there in half an hour? in a quarter of an hour?

112. What is the smallest measure of time? How many seconds make a minute?

113. Count up to ten, giving each number one second's time.

114. Fill out the blanks: The sun —— in the morning and —— in the evening.

115. What is the middle of the day called? the middle of the night?

116. If we say it is five o'clock in the morning, from what time do we begin to reckon? If we say it is five o'clock in the afternoon, where do we begin to reckon?

117. When does the real day begin, and when *does it end?* When we speak of the day as con-

taining twenty-four hours, when does it begin, and when does it end?

118. At what time of the day does the sun stand highest? Which is the hottest time of the day?

119. What is meant by twilight? What name is given to the morning twilight? the evening twilight?

The Clock.

120. What is the difference between a clock and a watch?

121. What is a watch-pocket called?

122. For what words does o'clock stand? What does eight o'clock mean?

123. By what other name is the face of a clock called? What do you see on the face of a clock or a watch?

124. Why is the hour-hand so called? the minute-hand? the second-hand? Which is longer, the hour-hand or the minute-hand?

125. Which moves faster, and how much faster, the hour-hand or the minute-hand?

126. Does the second-hand move faster, or more slowly than the other two?

127. Where are the hour-hand and the minute-hand at twelve o'clock?

128. Where are they at six o'clock?

129. What time of day is it, when the hour-hand is between three and four, and the minute-hand is at nine?

NOTE.—The teacher should ask other questions of this kind.

130. What is the sound called which a watch makes? a clock?

131. What sets a watch in motion? a clock?

132. What causes a watch or a clock to stop? What must be done to make it go again?

133. What are the teeth on the wheels of a clock called?

134. Name two instruments that were formerly used to measure time.

Light and Shadow.

135. When does an object cast a shadow? On which side of the object will the shadow be?

136. At what time of the day are the shadows longest? When are they shortest?

137. In what part of the sky is the sun seen

when it rises? when it sets? Where is the sun at noon? What is opposite the south?

138. Which side of a house is shady in the morning? Why? Which side is shady in the afternoon? Why?

139. Which side of a house is almost always in the shade? Why?

140. Is it better to have the windows of a house on the north side or on the south side? Give your reason.

141. Why should not the shutters be closed all day?

142. When you are writing, is it better to have the light come from the right-hand side or from the left-hand side? from the front or from the back? Give reasons for your answer.

143. Why is the sun-dial so called?

The Week and the Month.

144. How many days has a week? Name them.

145. Which is the first day of the week? the last?

146. Which day is kept sacred by Christians? Which day is the Jewish Sabbath?

147. What is a fortnight? Why so called?

148. How many months are there in a year? Name them.

149. Which months have thirty days each? Which have thirty-one days?

150. Which is the shortest month? How many days has it?

151. Why is there no school on the thirty-first of November?

152. Name the months with the letter *r;* those without *r*. Which are the warmest months?

153. Do oysters taste best in the months with *r* or those without *r*? When do crabs taste best?

154. What is meant by the birthday of a person? When is your birthday?

The Year.

155. How many days are there in a year? How many weeks in a year?

156. On what day does the year begin, and on what day does it end?

157. What is the first day of the year called? *the last evening* of the year?

158. On what day is Christmas? What is the evening before Christmas called?

159. Why do Christmas and the following New Year's day always fall upon the same day of the week?

160. What is meant by the date on which any thing happened?

161. What date have we to-day?

162. What is the date of your birth?

163. When does a boy begin the tenth year of his life?

164. When is a person said to be of age? How old must a young man be to be of age? a young woman? In how many years will you be of age?

The Seasons.

165. Name the seasons in order.

166. Why is autumn often called the fall of the year?

167. Name the spring months; the summer months; the autumn months; the winter months.

168. During which season does the sun stand highest? When does it stand lowest?

169. In which season are the days longest? In which season are they shortest?

170. When are the days and nights of nearly equal length? When this is the case, how long is each?

171. In which season is the twilight longest? In which season is it shortest?

172. In our country, which is usually the coldest month? the hottest?

The Heavenly Bodies.

173. Why is it lighter by day than by night?

174. What is meant by the King of Day? the Queen of the Night?

175. Which is larger, the sun or the moon? Why do they appear so nearly equal in size?

176. Which is farther away, the moon or the clouds?

177. When is the moon said to be full?

178. In what direction, and across what part of the sky, does the moon move?

179. Why can not the stars be seen by day?

180. When and where can you see the Milky *Way? Why* is it so called?

The Weather.

181. Name three things which come down from the clouds.

182. Does it rain more often in the summer or in the winter?

183. Why is the rainbow so called?

184. In what part of the sky is the rainbow seen? In what part of the sky is an evening rainbow? Why?

185. What is a drizzle?

186. When it is cold, what have we instead of rain?

187. What is rain called when mixed with snow or hail?

188. What is fog? At what time of the day is it sometimes foggy?

189. At what time of the day is the ground sometimes covered with dew?

190. When it is cold, what takes the place of the dew?

191. What may a white frost be called?

192. What sometimes covers your window-panes on a winter's morning?

193. What is an icicle? How is it formed?

194. Who is Jack Frost?

195. What is the difference between a parasol and an umbrella, and for what is each used?

Winds and Storms.

196. What is wind?

197. What is a gentle wind called? a strong wind?

198. What may be said about the air when there is no wind?

199. From what direction does a north wind come, and in what direction does it blow? a west wind? a south-east wind?

200. What is a weather-cock? Why is it so called? What other name has it?

201. Why is a wind-mill so called? How many arms or wings has it usually?

202. How is a sailing vessel set in motion?

203. During what season do thunder-storms usually break out?

204. Which comes first, the lightning or the thunder?

205. What is the lightning said to do? What *sound does* the thunder make?

206. What is a thunder-bolt?

207. What harm may lightning do? thunder?

Waters.

208. How does the water of the ocean differ from that of a river or a lake?

209. How does a lake differ from a pond? How does a pool differ from a pond?

210. What is the difference between a river and a brook? What may a large brook be called?

211. How does a river differ from a canal?

212. What is a fountain?

213. Which is harder rowing, up stream or down? With what do men row?

214. What is a water-wheel? Where may water-wheels be seen?

215. What is a flood? a drought?

216. What is meant by starving? What is a famine? What often gives rise to a famine?

Our Country.

217. In what country do you live? In what state? In what city or village?

218. What is a native of a country? Of what country are you a native?

219. What are foreigners?

220. What is meant by broken English? What persons speak broken English?

221. Who is now President of the United States?

222. Who was the first President?

223. Name two other Presidents.

224. Who is called the Father of his Country?

225. In what city, and in what house, does the President of the United States live?

226. If the President dies, who takes his place?

227. Why have we no school on the 22d of February?

228. Why is a holiday so called?

229. What holiday is there in July? Why do we celebrate it?

230. When do we keep Thanksgiving Day? Why should we keep it?

Christian Holidays and Their Meaning.

231. Where was Jesus Christ born? Where did he pass his childhood? What sort of death did he die?

232. What were the name and the trade of Jesus Christ's father? What was his mother's name?

233. In what year do we now live? From what event do we begin to reckon the time?

234. Why is Christmas celebrated? Why is it so called?

235. On what day of the week is Easter? In what months may it come? Why is it celebrated?

236. When is Good Friday? Why is it celebrated?

237. From what words is the name Santa Claus derived?

Bible History.

238. Who is said to be the first man that ever lived? the first woman? Where did they live?

239. To whom were the ten commandments given? Who gave them? On what were they written?

240. Repeat the fifth commandment.

241. What is the Golden Rule?

242. What is a proverb? Give one.

243. Recite some proverbs from the Bible.

244. What is a deluge?

245. Who lived through the great deluge described in the Bible? How did he save his life?

246. Into what two parts is the Bible divided? What does each part contain?

247. What other names are there for the Bible?

Letters, Sounds, Syllables.

248. How many letters are there in the English alphabet? Into what two classes may they be divided?

249. How many vowels are there? Name them.

250. What do the letters represent?

251. What is a diphthong? Name some diphthongs.

252. What is a silent letter? Give examples.

253. What letters are silent in the following words: Alley, straw, rained, straight, eye?

254. How many sounds has each of the following words: Thing, caught, chair, owe, sheaves, feather, though, rogue, praise, guessed?

255. Into what three parts may the word "newspaper" be divided? What are the parts called?

256. How many syllables has each of the following words: Beech, maple, picture, locomotive, spectacles, snake, animal, artificial, through, superintendent, brother?

Prose and Poetry.

257. If a piece in your Reader is not poetry, what is it?

258. Is this book written in prose or in poetry?

259. What is a division of a prose piece called? of a piece of poetry? What is a line of poetry called?

260. Recite a stanza of poetry. How many verses are there in the stanza?

261. Give some words that rhyme with fair; some that rhyme with send; play; snow; sir; table;

262. Which of the following words rhyme with one another: Light, fire, soon, mane, liar, late, kite, sunny, gain, moon, wire, great, higher, bait, write, honey, tune, skein?

SECTION III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schools.

1. What is a public school? How is a public school supported?

2. What is a private school?

3. What is the money called which is paid for schooling?

4. What is a Kindergarten? Why is it so called?

5. What is the difference between a pupil and a scholar?

6. What is a student?

7. What is vacation?

8. What persons are called your school-mates? your classmates? your playmates?

Books.

9. Why are blank-books so called?

10. What is a fly-leaf?

11. Of which has this book more, pages or leaves? Why?

12. What is meant by the dog's-ears in a book?

13. What is a slip of paper called which is fastened to the cover of a blank-book or to a medicine bottle?

14. Why has a blank-book a label?

15. What is meant by the contents of a book?

16. What is a collection of books belonging to one person called?

17. What is an album?

18. What is a portfolio?

19. Why is a newspaper so called?

20. What are types?

Letters.

21. What are the letters, papers, and other things sent through the post-office called?

22. In a large city, who carries the letters to and from the post-office?

23. In what is a letter usually enclosed? What is written on the outside?

24. Why should the address not be written above the middle of the envelope?

25. Why does a letter which is to be sent by mail require a stamp?

26. Where should the stamp be placed? Why?

27. Why are the postage-stamps on letters always stamped over at the post-office?

28. How may the following words be shortened in writing them: Post-office, street, number, company?

29. Why is sealing-wax so called? Why is it now seldom used?

Relatives.

30. What is meant by your kin, or kindred? What else may they be called?

31. What would you call your mother's sister? your father's brother? your mother's father? your father's mother? your uncle's son? your uncle's daughter? your sister's husband? your brother's wife? your sister's son? your brother's daughter?

32. What would you call your father's uncle? your mother's aunt? your brother's brother? your aunt's brother? your aunt's sister? your uncle's brother? your grandfather's father? your grandfather's mother?

33. What does your father call your mother's mother? your mother's father? What does your mother's mother call your father? What does your mother's father call him?

34. What is the name of the female corresponding to husband? to son? nephew? uncle? brother-in-law? grandson? widower? king? emperor?

35. What is the son of a king or an emperor called? What is his daughter called?

Relatives.—Continued.

36. What may a man and his wife together be called?

37. What would you call your father and your mother together? your grandfather and your grandmother together?

38. What is a lady called who is about to be married? a gentleman?

39. What is the difference between a widower and a bachelor?

40. What is an orphan?

41. What is a foundling? a changeling?

42. What is an adopted child?

43. What are twins?

Names.

44. What is meant by baptizing a child? by christening it?

45. What is the name called which is given to a child? What is the name called which it shares with other members of the family?

46. What is your given name? your surname?

47. What is a godfather? a godmother?

48. When does a woman change her name, and what name does she take?

49. What is meant by a woman's maiden name? What was your mother's maiden name?

50. What are names like Bob and Bill called?

51. From what names are the following derived: Bob, Bill, Tom, Dick, Joe, Jim, Hal, Ned, Jack, Andy, Fred, Sam, Tim, Ben, Pat?

52. Give full names for the following: Carry, Lulu, Sue, Lotty, Lizzy, Maggy, Molly, Sally.

Titles.

53. What is meant by the title of a person?

54. For what words does Mr. stand? How is it *used?*

55. For what word does Esq. stand, and how is it used?

56. For what word does Dr. stand? What persons have the title Reverend? How may this title be written?

57. What is the title of a teacher in one of the highest schools? How may the title be shortened in writing?

58. What is the title of a married lady? of an unmarried lady?

59. For what word does ma'am stand?

Unfortunates.

60. What is a cripple? What does a cripple usually have to assist him in walking? What is an invalid?

61. What is a hospital?

62. Why are deaf children also dumb?

63. How can deaf mutes speak with each other?

64. How may the blind be taught to read?

65. What is an idiot?

66. What persons are said to be insane? What other name is there for insane persons?

67. What is an orphan asylum?

68. Name some different kinds of asylums.

Names for Different Persons.

69. What persons are said to have courage? What is a person called who has little courage?

70. What is a braggart?

71. What is a loafer? a rowdy? a tramp?

72. What is a dandy? Give another name for dandy.

73. What is a spendthrift? a miser?

74. What is a glutton? a sluggard?

75. What is a chatter-box? a gossip?

76. What may a large number of persons together be called?

Occupations of Men.

77. Name the four chief occupations of men.

78. Which of these occupations does the baker follow? the grocer? the hatter? the gardener? the auctioneer? the tobacco-planter? the blacksmith? the gold-digger? the collier?

79. What is a laborer? Name some laborers.

80. What is a mechanic? Name some mechanics.

81. What is a merchant?

Music.

82. What is a man called who makes his living by music?

83. Name some musical instruments.

84. What are the keys of a piano? What are all the keys together called?

85. Out of what are the white piano keys made? the black ones?

86. What is the pedal of a piano or an organ?

87. Out of what are violin strings made?

88. How many strings has a violin? a guitar?

89. In playing the violin, which hand holds the bow? How is the other hand employed?

90. What is a concert?

Other Arts.

91. What is a theater?

92. What are the men called who play in a theater? the women? What is the platform called on which they play? What are the lights in front of the platform called?

93. What is a tableau?

94. When do persons applaud? How do they applaud?

95. What men work when they play, and play when they work?

96. What is a portrait? a landscape? Who makes portraits and landscapes? Who makes photographs?

97. What is a statue? a bust? Who makes statues and busts?

Laborers.

98. What is a man called who fells trees? one who saws wood? one who cleans away filth from the streets? one who keeps a school-house clean? one who digs coal? one who collects rags? one who blacks boots?

99. What is a man called who whitens rooms? one who papers rooms?

100. What is a man called who goes from door to door to sell his wares? one who buys vegetables from the farmers, and sells them in the street or in the market-house? one who sells fruit from a stand in the street? a boy who sells newspapers in the *street?*

101. What is a woman called who makes her living by washing? one who does washing and ironing? one who takes care of little children?

102. Why can most persons do more with the right hand than with the left?

Mechanics.

103. Who makes barrels? tables? tops? boots? harness? wheels?

104. What is the machine called in which the turner fastens the articles to be shaped?

105. Who makes locks? muskets? iron chains? gold chains? watches?

106. Who makes coats? gentlemen's hats? carpets? cushions?

107. Who makes leather? earthenware? signs? cigars? Who binds books?

108. Who makes machines and engines? What is a man called who has charge of an engine?

109. Who lays and mends water-pipes? gas-pipes? Who mends broken windows? boots and shoes? brass and metal ware?

110. What is a jack-at-all-trades? a bungler?

Various Other Occupations.

111. Who makes flour? bread? candy?

112. What is meant by dyeing cloth? Who dyes cloth?

113. What is a woman called who makes her living by sewing? one who trims ladies' bonnets and hats?

114. What is a man called who writes books? one who writes poetry?

115. Who shaves men's beards? Who pulls or fills decayed teeth?

116. What other name is there for a doctor of medicine? What does the doctor call the sick persons he visits? What does he write out for them?

117. Who makes medicines? In what does he grind the medicines? With what does he grind them?

118. Who makes bouquets? Who has charge of funerals?

119. What is the dead body of a person called? In what is a corpse clothed? On what is it laid? With what is it covered? What is the box called in which the corpse is afterwards laid? Who carry it to the carriage? What is the carriage

called? What persons go with the corpse to the graveyard? What is the procession called? What is placed over the grave?

120. What is a pickpocket? a burglar? a gambler?

The Blacksmith and the Shoe-maker.

121. Name some tools used by the blacksmith.

122. Where does the blacksmith heat the iron? With what does he blow the fire? On what does he lay the iron? With what does he hold it? With what does he beat it? With what does he file the rough edges, and into what does he fasten the piece of iron to be filed?

123. Why does the blacksmith heat the iron before hammering it?

124. Who shoes horses? Why must a horse be shod?

125. Name some tools used by the shoe-maker.

126. Name the parts of a shoe. What other part has a boot?

127. On what does the shoe-maker shape the shoe? With what does he bore holes? With what does he fasten the sole to the shoe? With what does he rub the thread?

Joiner, Carpenter, and Other Builders.

128. Who builds houses? mills? ships? nests? honey-comb?

129. Name some tools used by the carpenter.

130. What tool does the carpenter use to bore holes? to drive in nails? to fasten screws? to smooth boards? to make cornered holes?

131. On what are the bricks carried to the bricklayer? Who carries them?

132. What is a cement? Name some different kinds of cement.

133. What is used for cementing wood? bricks? stone? glass? paper?

134. What tool does the mason use most? How does he use it?

135. Name some kinds of furniture. Why is furniture so called?

136. Why is furniture varnished?

Different Buildings.

137. Of what materials are houses usually built?

138. What is a frame-house? a log-house?

139. What is a dwelling-house? a store?

140. What is a shop? Name some different kinds of shops.

141. What is a factory? Name some different kinds of factories.

142. What is a palace? a cottage? If a cottage is very poor and shabby-looking, what may it be called?

143. What is a tenement-house?

144. Name some public buildings, and tell for what each is used.

Parts of Buildings.

145. What is that called on which a house rests?

146. What is the lowest part of a house called? What is a room just below the roof called?

147. In which room of a house are the meals prepared? In which room do people take their meals? In which room do they pass their leisure or spare time? In which rooms do they sleep? Where are the visitors received?

148. Name some coverings for roofs of houses.

149. What is a thatched roof?

150. Why are roofs made sloping?

151. What are the eaves of a house?

152. What is meant by the gable of a house?

153. What are the beams called on which the floor is laid? those on which the roof rests?

154. What is a threshold? When is a person said to cross the threshold of a house?

155. What is a bay-window?

156. What is the tower on a church called? In what does the bell hang? Where does the preacher stand, when preaching? What name is given to the table in a church? to the seats in a church? to the passages between the seats?

Kitchen and Cellar.

157. What is that part of a stove called in which the baking is done? the horizontal plate in front of a stove? What is a coal-scuttle?

158. What is a ladle? a skillet?

159. What is a gridiron? a spit?

160. Why are provisions usually kept in the cellar?

161. What instrument is used to pull corks out of bottles? to pour liquids into bottles?

Meals.

162. How many meals have you during the day? What are they called?

163. At what time do you breakfast? When do you dine, and when do you sup?

164. What is meant by fasting?

165. Why is breakfast so called?

166. What is a sandwich?

167. What is meant by dessert?

168. What is that called which is sometimes left at the bottom of the cup after you have drunk your coffee?

169. In what is soup served? In what is the salt brought to the table?

170. What would you call the pieces of a broken cup or saucer?

171. In which hand should you hold the knife while eating? the fork? With what should the food be carried to the mouth?

172. What is a napkin, and for what is it used?

173. What is a person called who invites another to dine with him? What is the person invited called?

Stores, Shops, and Factories.

174. What is a place called where leather is made? one where flour is made? bread? butter? beer? candy?

175. What is a place called where earthenware is made? cloth? one where stoves are made? types? bricks? where clothes are washed and ironed?

176. What is a place called where ropes are made? Why is it so called?

177. What is a store called in which goods are sold in large quantities? one in which goods are sold in small quantities?

178. What is a second-hand store?

179. What are the persons called that buy articles in a store?

180. What are dry goods? In what sort of store are dry goods sold?

181. What is a notion-store?

182. What articles are sold by the stationer?

183. What is an elevator? Why is it so called?

Streets and Sidewalks.

184. What are the premises of a building?

185. What are the walks on both sides of a street called? To which side of the walk should we keep?

186. With what are pavements paved?

187. With what are the streets of cities paved?

188. What is a gutter? a sewer?

189. What are the stones called which separate the pavement from the gutter?

190. What is rubbish? garbage?

191. What is an alley? an avenue?

192. On what street do you live? On what street is your school-house?

Iron and Steel Ware.

193. What is hardware? Name some different kinds of hardware.

194. What are edge-tools? Name some. What is cutlery? Name some different kinds of cutlery.

195. What are very large scissors called?

196. What is a flat-iron? Why is it so called?

197. Why is a flat-iron heated before being used?

198. What is a tailor's goose? Why is it so called?

199. Name some different kinds of needles. Name some different kinds of pins.

The Farm and the Garden.

200. Name some tools used by the farmer and the gardener.

201. With what does the gardener break up the ground? the farmer?

202. What is the blade of a plow called? What are the tracks called which a plow leaves in the ground? those which a wagon leaves?

203. For what is a rake used? What is used on a large piece of ground instead of a rake?

204. What is a pitchfork? Why is it so called?

205. What is the difference between a scythe and a sickle? For what are they used? What machine is used for mowing grass?

206. What is a crook? Why is it so called?

207. What is a scarecrow? Why is it so called?

Vehicles.—Travelers.

208. What is a vehicle?

209. Name some different kinds of vehicles.

210 What is a team? What is a man called who drives a team?

211. How many wheels has a carriage? a dray? a railroad car? a wheel-barrow?

212. What is a private vehicle? a public vehicle? Name some public vehicles.

213. What is a person called who rides in a public vehicle? What is the money called which he pays for his journey?

214. What name is given to a number of cars joined together? What is the engine called which moves a train? What sets the engine in motion?

215. Why are rails laid for the cars to run on?

216. What is the difference between a passenger-train and a freight-train?

217. What is a railroad station? a depot?

218. What is a hotel?

Wagons and Riders.

219. To which side should a wagon turn to get out of the way of another wagon? Why would it not do for one to turn to the right, and the other to the left?

220. What must a driver do to prevent the wagon from going down hill too fast?

221. Name the parts of a wagon-wheel. On what does a wheel turn?

222. What is a harness? What does the driver hold in his hand? What does the horse hold in his mouth?

223. What does a rider hold in his hand? Into what does he put his feet? What has he fastened to his boots, and why?

224. When is a rider said to mount? to dismount?

225. What is a man called who takes care of horses? One who drives the horses which draw a carriage?

226. What is a curry-comb?

227. If a man has no stable of his own, where may he keep his horses? If a man has no horse, where may he hire one?

Vessels.

228. What is a vessel?

229. Name some different kinds of vessels.

230. What is a ferry-boat?

231. What is a raft?

232. Name some parts of a ship.

233. What is the difference between a steamer and a sail-boat?

234. What name is given to a number of ships together?

235. What are the goods called with which a ship is loaded?

236. What is a journey on the ocean called?

237. What is a man called who commands a ship? What are the men called who work under him? Who guides the ship? What name is given to all the men who work together on a ship?

238. Of what color are the suits usually worn by sailors?

More about Vessels.

239. What is a harbor?

240. What is meant by launching a vessel?

241. Why can ships not always come close to the shore?

242. What is built out from the shore so that vessels may land?

243. How may a ship be fastened to the ground below the water?

244. What is a wreck? How may a ship be wrecked?

245. What happens, if a ship springs a leak? What may be done to prevent this?

246. When is a ship said to founder?

247. Where are light-houses built, and of what use are they?

Prisons and Prisoners.

248. What is a jail? a jailer? a jail-bird?

249. What is the little room called, in which a prisoner is locked up? Why have the windows of a jail iron bars?

250. What is a turnkey? Why is he so called?

251. What are handcuffs? For what persons are they used?

252. What is a dungeon?

253. What is a policeman?

254. What is meant by arresting a man? To what place is a man taken when arrested?

Soldiers and Weapons.

255. When are soldiers called out to fight? What is a fight between two bodies of soldiers called?

256. What is a camp?

257. What are barracks?

258. What is the suit of a soldier called? What color do our soldiers wear?

259. In what does a soldier carry his food? his clothing?

260. What are weapons? Name some different kinds of weapons. What other name is there for weapons?

261. What are fire-arms? Name some.

262. What is a bayonet?

263. Name two musical instruments used in war.

264. What is the case called in which arrows are carried?

265. What is a person called, who practices shooting with a bow and arrows? What is the mark called at which he shoots for practice?

Moneys.

266. What is the money called which a laborer receives for his work? that which a teacher receives? a lawyer? What is that called which is given to a beggar?

267. What is the money called which one pays

for crossing a bridge or driving on a turn-pike? What is the man called who collects this money?

268. What is the money called which one pays for living in another's house? What is a lease?

269. What is a person called who rents a house from another? What is the owner of the house called?

270. What is meant by the property of a person?

271. What is a tax?

272. What is meant by paying cash?

273. What is that called which one owes to another?

274. When is a man said to have credit? What kind of persons usually have no credit?

275. Are greenbacks money? If not, what are they?

276. What is counterfeit money?

277. Out of what are counterfeit silver-coins sometimes made?

Various Other Things.

278. What is the seat of a king or an emperor called? What does the king wear on his head on *great occasions*? What does he hold in his hand?

279. What is a bonfire?

280. What are men called who live in a convent apart from the world? What are women called who live in that way? Mention one thing they are forbidden to do.

281. When should a boy take off his hat? When should he lift it?

282. What word should be used instead of pants? specs? bus? gent? coon?

Fiction.

283. Who was Robinson Crusoe?

284. What do you know about Rip Van Winkle?

285. Relate the story of the Sleeping Beauty.

286. What are fairies? Where are they supposed to live?

287. Who is the queen of the fairies?

ANSWERS.

SECTION I.

NATURAL HISTORY AND THE HUMAN BODY.

Products Classified.

1. Nature is every thing in the world not made or changed by man.

2. Natural things are things as they are found in nature. Artificial (ar-ti-fish′-al) things are things made by man.

3. Lead, coal, horn, fur, marble, milk, bone, cork, wheat, and wool are natural products. Paper, molasses, leather, glass, beer, soap, china, flour, calico, and vinegar are artificial products.

4. All natural objects may be classed under three great kingdoms: The animal kingdom, the vegetable kingdom, and the mineral kingdom.

5. Butter, eggs, ham, silk, feathers, and honey are obtained from the animal kingdom; oranges, wood, cotton, nuts, and onions, from the vegetable

kingdom; gold, coal, stone, and copper, from the mineral kingdom.

Animals Classified.

6. The cow, the monkey, the cat, the turkey, the robin, the lizard, the frog, the perch, and the sunfish have a backbone.

7. The horse and the bear are beasts. The woodpecker and the pigeon are birds. The tortoise and the lizard are reptiles. The salmon and the bass are fishes.

8. The beaver and the lion are beasts. The crow and the goose are birds. The turtle and the snake are reptiles. The herring and the minnow are fishes.

9. Birds, reptiles, and fishes lay eggs.

10. The crab, the fly, the worm, the butterfly, the snail, and the oyster are animals that have no backbone.

11. A mouse has four legs; a swan, two; a fly, six; a spider, eight; a crab, ten; a snake, none.

12. The monkey has four hands.

13. The cow and the horse eat only vegetable

food. The dog and the cat eat chiefly animal food. The pig and the mouse eat all kinds of food.

Domestic Animals.

14. Domestic animals are animals which have been tamed by man, and which are kept by him for use. The horse, the cow, the sheep, the goat, the pig, the dog, and the cat are domestic animals.

15. The domestic animals on a farm are called live stock. Horses, oxen, cows, sheep, and hogs are live stock.

16. Oxen, bulls, cows, and the young of these animals are called cattle.

17. The food of cattle is called fodder. Cattle eat out of a manger or a rack, and drink out of a trough.

18. Beasts of burden are animals that are trained to carry loads for man. The ass, the horse, the mule, the camel, the elephant, and the llama are beasts of burden.

19. Beasts of draught are animals that are trained to pull or draw loads for man. The horse, the ox, the mule, the reindeer, and the Esquimaux dog are beasts of draught.

Things Obtained from Domestic Animals.

20. The flesh of the cow or the ox is called beef; that of the calf, veal; of the sheep, mutton; of the pig, pork or bacon.

21. The inner fat of cattle is called tallow; that of the pig, lard.

22. The thigh of an animal, especially of the pig, is called ham.

23. We drink the milk of the cow and the goat.

24. Milk may be separated into a fatty part, called cream; a watery part, called whey; and a thick part, called curd.

25. The milk which is left after the cream has been taken off, is called skimmed milk.

26. Butter is made out of cream. Cheese is made out of the curds of milk.

27. Buttermilk is the milk left in the churn after the butter is made.

28. Leather is made out of the hides or skins of animals. Glue is made out of the parings of hoofs and hides.

29. The sheep furnishes wool, which is made into woolen yarn and cloth.

30. Sausage is made out of meat chopped fine.

Cud-Chewers.

31. Cud-chewers are animals which chew the cud, that is, which chew their food twice. The ox, the sheep, the goat, the deer, and the camel are cud-chewers.

32. A cow can never lose her upper front teeth, because she has no front teeth in the upper jaw.

33. The hoof of a cow is split, while that of a horse is all in one piece.

34. The horns of the deer are branched. They are called antlers. The flesh of the deer is called venison.

35. The camel has a humped back.

Flesh-Eaters.

36. The cat, the fox, the wolf, the lion, and the tiger go about by night in search of food.

37. Beasts of prey are beasts which feed or prey on other animals. The lion, the tiger, the panther, the wild-cat, the fox, and the wolf are beasts of prey.

38. The lion is called the king of beasts, because he is so bold and strong.

39. The lion's share of any thing is the largest part of it. It is so called, because the lion, being a very bold and strong beast, would, if he divided any thing with other beasts, be sure to keep the largest share for himself.

40. The cat can draw back her claws into sheaths or cases, which the dog can not do.

41. The cat can tread so softly, because she has cushions under her feet.

42. The cat feels with her whiskers, and thus she finds her way in the dark better than she could without them.

43. A tabby, or tabby-cat, is a cat of various colors.

44. The Newfoundland dog, the poodle, the terrier, the bull-dog, the blood-hound, and the shepherd's dog are different kinds of dogs.

Characteristics of Various Beasts.

45. The ass, the rabbit, the bat, and the elephant have very long ears.

46. The monkey, the rat, the mouse, the cat, the *lion, and* the tiger have very long tails.

47. The bear, the pig, the rabbit, the hare, the deer, the goat, and the guinea-pig have very short tails.

48. The squirrel, the fox, and the raccoon have bushy tails.

49. The giraffe, the deer, and the camel have very long necks.

50. The pig, the badger, and the elephant have very short necks.

51. The horse, the lion, and the zebra have a mane.

52. Tusks are long, pointed teeth, often reaching beyond the mouth. The elephant has large tusks. From the tusks of the elephant fine ivory is obtained.

53. The elephant has a long trunk. By means of his trunk the elephant takes up his food and his drink, and picks up small objects from the ground. He also breathes through it, and with it he defends himself.

54. If an elephant loses his trunk, he dies, because he can not feed himself without it.

55. The whale is the largest animal; the elephant, the largest land animal; the mouse, the smallest four-footed animal.

Habits of Various Beasts.

56. The cat and the dog lap their drink with the tongue. The horse and the cow suck their drink.

57. The cat and the horse are very cleanly.

58. The horse, the zebra, the giraffe, and the reindeer can run very fast. The ox, the pig, and the sloth are very slow.

59. The cat, the raccoon, the jaguar, the squirrel, and the monkey can climb trees. The goat and the gazelle can climb high rocks easily. The beaver, the otter, the elephant, and the Newfoundland dog can swim well. The mole lives underground.

60. A den is a cave or hollow place in the earth, in which wild beasts hide. A lair is the bed or couch of a wild beast. The bear, the lion, and the tiger have dens.

61. A burrow is a hole in the earth made by animals for their shelter. The mole, the rabbit, and the badger dig burrows.

Names of Beasts, as to Age, Sex, and Number.

62. The young of the cow is called calf; of the *horse, foal;* of the sheep, lamb; of the goat, kid;

of the cat, kitten; of the dog, pup or puppy; of the deer, fawn; of the fox, cub; of the lion, cub or whelp; of the tiger, whelp; of the bear, cub. A little lamb is called a lambkin.

63. A steer is a young ox; a heifer, a young cow.

64. A colt is a young male horse; a filly, a young female horse.

65. A male goat is called a he-goat; a male cat, a tom-cat. The male of the cow is called ox or bull; of the sow, boar.

66. The female of the horse is called mare; of the ram, ewe; the tiger, tigress; the lion, lioness.

67. A pair of oxen which work together is called a yoke. A pair of horses is called a span.

68. A large number of sheep together is called a flock; of cattle, a herd; of oxen, a drove. A number of young pigs together is called a litter.

69. A shepherd takes care of a flock of sheep; a swineherd takes care of swine; a herdsman, of cattle. A drover drives cattle to market.

General Characteristics of Birds.

70. Birds are covered with feathers. A plume is a single feather. The plumage of birds is their feathery covering.

71. The soft feathers covering a young bird, or the feathers on the breast of an old bird, are called down.

72. The moulting of birds is the shedding of their feathers. Birds moult in spring and in autumn.

73. Most birds feed on seeds or on insects. Some birds feed on both.

74. Birds have no teeth and do not chew their food.

75. Birds crush their food with their hard bill. The bill is also called the beak.

76. The crop of a bird is a sack just below the throat, into which the food passes after being swallowed, and where it is moistened before entering the stomach.

77. A bird's stomach is called gizzard.

78. The parts of a bird's egg are the shell, the lining, the white, and the yelk.

79. A bird is said to alight, when, after flying, it settles down on a branch or some other support.

80. We see few birds in winter, because many of them fly to warmer countries before the cold weather sets in, and of those that remain, many are killed by the cold. The swallow and the humming-bird seek warm countries before winter comes.

Birds Classified.

81. Birds of prey are birds which feed on other animals. The eagle, the owl, and the hawk are birds of prey.

82. The foot of a goose is webbed, while that of a hen is not.

83. The duck, the goose, and the swan can swim.

84. The canary, the redbird, the mocking-bird, the nightingale, and the lark are singing-birds.

85. Only the male bird sings; the female utters some notes, but has no beautiful song.

86. The parrot, the raven, the crow, and the starling can learn to pronounce a few words.

87. The hen, the pigeon, and the crane usually walk. The robin, the canary, and the sparrow hop.

88. The young of hens, geese, ducks, and quails can feed themselves as soon as hatched. The young of most other birds are fed by the parent-birds.

Uses of Birds.

89. The flesh of the hen, the goose, the duck, the turkey, the quail, the pigeon, the grouse, the

snipe, the meadow-lark, and the pheasant is good to eat.

90. Poultry are domestic fowls. Cocks, hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys are poultry. A poultry-yard is a yard, or an inclosure, where domestic fowls are kept.

91. Poultry are kept for their eggs, their flesh, and their feathers.

92. Besides this, birds are useful because they destroy insects.

93. The peacock and the swan are kept only for their beauty.

94. A bird-fancier is one who takes pleasure in collecting and rearing birds, or who keeps birds for sale. A bird-fancier is so called because he has a liking or fancy for birds.

Particular Birds.

95. The eagle is called the king of birds, because he is very bold and strong, and flies very swiftly.

96. The ostrich is the largest bird; the humming-bird, the smallest.

97. The cock has a comb on his head and a wattle under his throat.

98. The duck can not walk well because her legs are so far back.

99. The swan, the crane, and the flamingo have very long necks.

100. The mocking-bird is so called because it imitates voices and sounds which it hears, as if in mockery.

101. The humming-bird is so called because, in flying, it moves its wings so rapidly that a humming sound is produced.

102. Humming-birds are not kept in cages because, when caged, they usually die very soon.

103. The wood-pecker is so called because it *pecks* at the *wood* and bark of trees to get at the insects in the decaying wood.

104. The bill of the canary is straight; that of the parrot, hooked; that of the duck, very broad. The swallow's bill is very short; the humming-bird's bill is long.

Names of Birds as to Age, Sex, and Number.

105. A young bird is called a fledgeling. A young bird in the nest may be called a nestling.

106. A bird is said to be fledged when its wing-feathers are grown, so that it can fly.

107. The young of the hen is called chick or chicken; of the goose, gosling; of the duck, duckling; of the eagle, eaglet; of the owl, owlet.

108. The male of the hen is called cock or rooster; of the goose, gander; of the duck, drake. The female of the peacock is called peahen.

109. A number of young birds hatched together is called a brood. A large number of geese together is called a flock; of pigeons, a flight.

Birds and Beasts.—Miscellaneous.

110. The cat is sometimes called Puss; the rabbit, Bunny; the parrot, Polly; the fox, Reynard; the bear, Bruin.

111. The house in which a dog is kept is called a kennel; doves are kept in a dove-cote; cattle, in a stable or a barn; sheep, in a fold; pigs, in a pen or sty; hens, in a hen-coop; rabbits, in a rabbit-hutch; canaries, in cages.

112. The beaver is hunted for its fur; the bear, *for its flesh* and skin; the elephant, for its tusks

and flesh; the deer, for its flesh, skin, and antlers; the ostrich, for its feathers; the quail, for its flesh. The lion and the wolf are hunted chiefly to be destroyed, though their fur is used. Sometimes these animals are taken alive for shows. The elephant is sometimes tamed and used as a beast of burden.

113. A menagerie (men-ăzh′-e-ry) is a collection of animals kept in cages for show. A circus is an inclosed space, where horses perform various feats or tricks for show.

114. A zoölogical (zō-o-lŏg′-ic-al) garden is a garden in which animals are kept, and where each kind has a comfortable house and a portion of the grounds set apart for it.

Reptiles.

115. Most reptiles have a creeping motion. The tortoise is very slow; the lizard, nimble.

116. The lizard and the snake are covered with scales. The tortoise and the turtle are covered with a hard shell.

117. Turtles live entirely in the water. Tortoises

live on the land, or partly on the land and partly in the water.

118. Turtles are valued for their flesh, and some kinds for their shell.

119. The rattlesnake is the most poisonous snake found in this country. It is so called, because its tail ends in a rattle made up of horny rings.

120. The poison-teeth of a snake are called fangs.

121. The tadpole changes into a frog.

Fishes.

122. The minnow, the trout, the salmon, the cod-fish, the sturgeon, the herring, the perch, the bass, the mackerel, the sun-fish, and the gold-fish are fishes.

123. The trout, the carp, and the minnow live in fresh water. The herring, the cod-fish, the mackerel, and the sardine live in salt water.

124. A fish feels cold to the touch; a bird, warm. A fish has cold blood, and a bird has warm blood.

125. A fish breathes through gills; a bird, through lungs.

126. Fishes are covered with scales; they have *fins, which* aid them in swimming.

127. Fishes never close their eyes, because they have no eyelids.

128. The gold-fish is kept for its beauty.

129. The flesh of the cod-fish, the trout, the salmon, the perch, the bass, the sardine, the herring, the mackerel, and the sturgeon is eaten by man.

130. Bait is any thing which is used to attract animals in order to catch them. Worms are often used as bait for fish; cheese is used as bait for rats and mice.

Various Facts about Insects.

131. The fly, the ant, the bee, the wasp, the butterfly, the mosquito, the locust, the cockroach, the flea, the dragon-fly, and the ladybird are insects.

132. A fly's body is composed of three parts: the head, the middle body, and the hind body.

133. A mosquito has two wings; a butterfly, four; a fly, two; a hornbug, four.

134. The horn-bug, the lady-bird, and the potato-bug have a pair of hard, horny wings. These insects are called beetles.

135. The cockroach, the earwig, the flea, and the young of most insects can not fly.

136. A caterpillar comes out of an egg laid by a butterfly or a moth. A caterpillar becomes a butterfly or a moth.

137. Many caterpillars spin a case or nest, called cocoon, in which they lie for a time, before they come out as butterflies or moths.

138. Butterflies fly by day; moths, mainly by night.

139. The spider makes cobwebs out of fine threads, which it draws out of little bags in its body.

140. Ant-hills are little mounds of earth, formed by ants in making their underground dwelling.

141. A locust makes the chirping sound by rubbing its wings together.

142. The grasshopper is so called because it *hops* about in the *grass*.

143. The fire-fly gives out a light in the dark.

Harm Done by Insects.—Useful Insects.

144. Insects are troublesome by destroying plants, provisions, and clothing, and by annoying persons and animals in various ways, as by stinging and *buzzing*.

145. Caterpillars, grubs, and locusts destroy many plants. Flies, ants, and cockroaches destroy provisions. Moths destroy clothing.

146. Persons are annoyed by flies, mosquitoes, and bed-bugs; dogs, by fleas; horses, by horse-flies; cattle, by gadflies.

147. The bee and the silk-worm are useful to man.

148. The bee furnishes honey and bees-wax.

149. The bee makes its cells out of wax, and uses the honey as food for itself and its young.

150. Bee-bread is flour-dust kneaded by the bees into food for their young.

151. A bee's cell has six sides.

152. A large number of bees together is called a hive or swarm; of locusts, a flight or swarm.

153. The queen-bee rules the hive.

154. The silk-worm is a caterpillar, which afterwards becomes a moth. The cocoon of the silk-worm furnishes the silk.

Other Animals.

155. The whale, the turtle, the water-snake, the crab, the leech, the tadpole, the oyster, the mussel,

the water-beetle, and the star-fish live in the water, but are not fishes.

156. The clam, the mussel, the oyster, the crab, and the lobster are shell-fish. They are so called because they are covered with shells, and live in the water, like fish.

157. The shell of the snail is in one piece; that of the mussel in two pieces.

158. The snail carries its house on its back.

159. The eyes of the snail are at the end of its two horns.

160. The smooth, glossy substance lining the inside of an oyster-shell, is called mother-of-pearl.

161. Sponges are obtained from the ocean. The sponge is an animal substance.

Animals.—Miscellaneous.

162. The eyes of most animals are placed on the side of the head, so that they can see on both sides as well as in front.

163. The sheep is covered with a woolly fleece; the tortoise, with a hard shell; the rabbit, with a soft fur; the minnow, with scales; the hawk, with *feathers;* the pig, with bristles.

164. The elephant is covered with a thick skin; the goat, with hair; the mussel, with a hard shell; the snake, with scales; the fox, with fur.

165. People say: As sly as a fox; as hungry or as greedy as a wolf; as bold or as strong as a lion; as fierce as a tiger; as gruff as a bear; as timid as a hare; as faithful as a dog; as playful as a kitten; as stubborn as a mule; as dirty as a pig; as still as a mouse; as meek or as gentle as a lamb.

166. People also say: As slow as a snail; as swift as an eagle; as black as a crow; as gentle or as innocent as a dove; as silly as a goose; as vain as a peacock; as greedy as a shark; as ugly as a toad; as false as a snake; as busy as a bee; as gay as a butterfly; as wise or as solemn as an owl; as lively as a cricket.

Sounds Made by Persons and Animals.

167. The cat mews; the cow moos; the ox bellows; the horse neighs; the sheep bleats; the mouse squeaks; the hen cackles; the cock crows; the duck quacks; the dove coos; the eagle screams; the swallow twitters; young birds chirp; the frog croaks; the monkey chatters; the lion roars; the

wolf howls; the bear growls; the fox barks; the donkey brays; the crow caws.

168. A dog barks, yelps, snarls, whines, and growls.

169. The snake hisses; the pig grunts; the cat purs; the canary warbles; the owl hoots; the bee buzzes; the grasshopper chirps; the hound bays; the hen clucks; the turkey gobbles; cattle low.

170. The cat says meow; the dog, bow-wow; the sheep, baa; the chicken, peep; the duck, quack.

171. A person in pain moans or groans; if sad, he sighs, weeps, or sobs; if merry, he laughs; if angry, he frowns; if sleepy, he yawns or gapes. Some persons snore in their sleep.

172. A little child learning to talk, lisps; when it can talk a little, it prattles.

173. One who stutters has difficulty in pronouncing some words, and usually begins several times. One who stammers hesitates often, or makes stops in speaking.

Motions and Actions of Persons and Animals.

174. The horse gallops and trots; the fish swims and dives; the mole burrows; the monkey climbs; the tortoise creeps; the worm crawls; the pigeon

flies; the butterfly flutters; the eagle soars; the duck waddles; the peacock struts; the crane stalks.

175. An animal limps when it is lame.

176. A young child or a very old person, in trying to walk, totters; one who is dizzy staggers.

177. A child smiles when pleased; it pouts when displeased.

178. The horse kicks with his hind feet; the ox hooks and gores with his horns; the dog bites; the cat scratches and tears with its claws, and bites; the bee and the wasp sting; the snake bites.

179. The bear tears with his claws and teeth; the elephant strikes with his tusks, tramples with his feet, or raises his enemy into the air with his trunk; the eagle tears with his claws and bill; the crab pinches with his pinchers; the rabbit does not defend himself, but flees from danger.

Plants.—General Characteristics.

180. A plant has a root, a stem, branches, leaves, blossoms, and fruit.

181. Plants get their nourishment from the ground in which they grow, and from the air.

182. The juice which nourishes a plant is called the sap.

183. Plants can not thrive during a long season of dry weather, because they can take up nourishment only when it is in the fluid state.

184. A plant is fastened in the ground by means of the root, and through the root it takes up most of its nourishment.

185. A plant needs leaves with which to breathe.

186. The parts of a leaf are the stem and the blade. In the blade there are veins.

187. Before a plant can bear fruit, it must have blossoms. The fruit is formed out of the blossoms or some part of the blossoms.

Plants Classified.

188. The oak and the maple are trees. The lilac and the snow-ball grow on shrubs. The potato-plant and parsley are herbs.

189. The cucumber, the pea, the bean, the squash, the gourd, the grape, the hop, and the morning-glory grow on vines.

190. Wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, rice, and buckwheat are different kinds of grain.

191. Cabbage, lettuce, beets, radishes, onions, carrots, turnips, beans, pease, spinach, celery, asparagus, and potatoes are garden vegetables.

192. Pease and beans grow in pods. Wheat and rye grow in spikes.

193. Ferns, mosses, and mushrooms have no flowers. They are called flowerless plants.

194. Sea-weeds are a kind of plants growing in the sea.

Trees.

195. The stem of a tree is called the trunk.

196. The trunk and the branches of a tree are covered with bark.

197. A large branch is also called a limb or a bough; a small branch is called a twig.

198. The topmost part of a tree is called the crown.

199. All the leaves of a tree taken together are called the foliage.

200. A wood is a large and thick collection of trees. A small collection of trees is called a grove. A forest is a large wood which has not been cultivated by man.

201. The oak, the beech, the elm, the maple, the buckeye, the hickory, the walnut, the poplar, the ash, the locust, and the pine are forest trees.

202. The oak and the beech are not used for Christmas trees, because they lose their foliage in autumn, and remain bare through the winter.

203. Evergreen trees, which keep their foliage all the year, are taken for Christmas trees. The pine, the fir, and the cedar are evergreen trees.

204. An orchard is a collection of fruit-trees, planted and taken care of by man.

Things Obtained from Forest Trees.

205. Wood fit for building is called lumber or timber.

206. Fuel is any thing which feeds fire. Wood, coal, coke, and peat are different kinds of fuel.

207. Fagots are bundles of dry sticks used as fuel.

208. The walnut, the hickory-nut, the butter-nut, the Brazil-nut, the hazel-nut, and the cocoa-nut are different kinds of nuts.

209. The inner part of a nut is called the kernel.

The outermost covering of a walnut is called the husk; the one next to that is the shell.

210. The fruit of an oak-tree is called an acorn; that of a beech-tree, a beech-nut; that of a pine, a cone.

211. The chestnut is inclosed in a rough, prickly shell, called a bur. The chestnut needs a bur to protect it from the weather, and to prevent its being picked before it is ripe. When ripe, the bur bursts.

212. Maple-sugar is obtained from the sugar-maple. It is made out of the sap, which is procured by boring holes into the trunk in spring, and allowing it to run out into troughs placed below.

Fruits.

213. The apple, the pear, the peach, the plum, the cherry, and the quince are orchard fruits.

214. The gooseberry, the raspberry, the blackberry, the cranberry, and the currant grow on bushes.

215. The grape, the water-melon, and the musk-melon grow on vines.

216. The ——, the ——, and the —— are fruits that do not grow in this part of the country.

217. The parts of an apple are the stem, the skin, the pulp, the core, and the seeds.

218. The covering of a water-melon is called the rind; of an orange, the peel; of a grape, the skin.

219. An apple is pared; an orange is peeled.

220. The inner part of a peach is called the stone. Clingstones are a kind of peaches, the pulp of which clings to the stone. In freestones, the pulp does not cling firmly to the stone, but the stone is free.

221. Dried grapes are called raisins; dried plums, prunes.

222. Wine is made out of grapes; cider, out of apples.

223. To prune a tree is to cut off some of its branches, when there are too many. In pruning trees, a pruning-hook is used.

224. To graft a tree is to fasten upon it a branch taken from a tree of a somewhat different kind. Pears may be grafted on apple-trees.

Cultivated Lands.

225. Cleared land is land from which the trees have been removed.

226. A field is a large piece of cleared land suitable for planting.

227. A meadow is a piece of low, level land covered with grass. A pasture is ground covered with grass, on which horses, cattle, or other live stock feed.

228. To graze is to feed on the grass or other herbs. To browse is to feed on the leaves or tender shoots of trees and shrubs.

229. A lawn is a small piece of ground covered with grass, and is generally near a house.

230. A hedge is a thicket of bushes planted as a fence.

Grain.

231. The stems of grain are called stalks.

232. Indian corn is also called maize.

233. The husk surrounds an ear of corn. After the corn has been taken from the ear, the cob is left.

234. The kernels in an ear of corn always form an even number of rows. There are from eight to thirty-two rows.

235. A sheaf is a bundle of grain tied together. A number of sheaves piled up together is called a shock.

236. A pile of hay in the open air is called a hay-stack. A pile of hay in a barn is called a hay-mow.

237. To thresh grain is to beat it, so as to loosen the grain from the husks. The grain is threshed with a flail or a threshing-machine.

238. After the grain has been threshed, it is winnowed by a machine which causes a current of air to blow over it, in order to separate the chaff from the grain.

239. Straw is a name given to the stalks of grain after the grain has been cut and threshed. Chaff is a name given to the husks of grain after they are loosened from the kernels.

240. Bran is a name given to the coats of the grain-seeds after the flour has been separated from them by bolting or sifting.

241. Stubble is the stalks of grain left in the ground after the grain has been cut.

242. Flour is made out of grain. Corn-meal is meal made out of corn. Oatmeal is meal made out of oats.

243. White bread is made out of wheat flour. Brown-bread is made out of rye flour, sometimes *mixed* with corn-meal.

Flowers.

244. The spring-beauty, the violet, the buttercup, and the daffodil are spring flowers.

245. The aster and the sunflower are autumn flowers.

246. The petals of a rose are the bright-colored leaves of the flower.

247. A buttercup has five petals; a lily, six; a cabbage-blossom, four.

248. The rose is called the queen of flowers, because it is considered the most beautiful flower.

249. The violet is said to be a very modest flower, because it grows in shady nooks or corners close to the ground, as if it were hiding, and the flowers droop, so that they can not easily be seen among the grass.

250. The rose, the tuberose, the lilac, the honeysuckle, and the hyacinth are very fragrant.

251. A bunch of flowers may be called a posy, a nosegay, or a bouquet.

Names of Flowers.

252. The sunflower is so called from its shape and color, and its habit of turning to the sun.

253. The morning-glory is so called, because it is open only in the morning, and looks very beautiful when open. The four-o'clock is so called, because its flowers open about that time in the afternoon.

254. The honeysuckle has been so named, because children suck the flower to get at the honey-like juice it contains. The bloodroot has a root of a red color, and gives out a red juice.

255. Dutchman's breeches is a flower shaped somewhat like a pair of breeches. The cockscomb resembles the comb of a cock in shape and in color.

256. The buttercup is shaped like a little cup, and is yellow, like butter.

257. The daisy is so called from the words "day's eye."

258. The stone-crop is so called because it crops out every-where on rocks and stones, with hardly any soil.

Plants.—Miscellaneous.

259. Of the turnip, the root is used; of the straw-berry-plant, the fruit; of the cabbage, the leaves

are used; of the oak, the wood and the bark; of mustard, the seeds.

260. The eye of a bean is the scar left where it was fastened to the pod. The eyes of a potato are little buds, out of which new potato-plants grow.

261. Pease and beans are shelled.

262. Weeds are useless and troublesome plants.

263. If the farmer does not destroy the weeds in his field, they will spread so rapidly that the other plants will soon be choked.

264. Spices are vegetable substances used to season food, that is, to give it a better flavor or taste. Cloves, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, and allspice are spices. Ginger grows in this country.

265. Dried grass is called hay; small, thin pieces of wood are called chips; fine parts of wood produced by sawing are called sawdust.

266. Cotton is obtained from the cotton-plant.

267. Calico and muslin are made out of cotton; most ropes are made out of hemp; linen is made out of flax; paper, out of rags, wood, or straw.

268. Candy is made out of sugar and molasses; charcoal, out of wood; cigars and snuff are made out of tobacco.

Minerals.

269. Iron, salt, limestone, lead, gold, silver, clay, tin, zinc, coal, slate, and nickel are minerals.

270. Iron, lead, gold, silver, tin, zinc, and nickel are metals.

271. Metals can be melted, and they give a ringing sound when struck.

272. Iron is the most useful metal. Gold is one of the heaviest metals.

273. Gold and silver are precious metals.

274. A coin is a piece of money. Gold, silver, copper, and nickel are used for coins.

275. A dime is made out of silver; a cent, out of copper; a five-cent piece, out of nickel mixed with copper, or out of silver; a dollar, out of gold or silver; a five-dollar piece, out of gold.

276. A gilt cup is a cup which is covered with a thin layer of gold. A silver-plated spoon is a spoon covered with a thin layer of silver.

277. Gold-leaf is a sheet of gold hammered out very thin.

278. Flint is a very hard stone; soap-stone, a very soft stone.

279. Pebbles are small, rounded stones.

280. Salt is a mineral used to season food.

281. Steel is made out of iron; coal-gas, out of coal; bricks are made out of clay.

282. A steel pen should be wiped after being used, because the moisture would cause it to rust.

283. A gold pen need not be wiped so often, because gold will not rust.

Three Kingdoms.—Miscellaneous.

284. Water is composed chiefly of mineral substances, but has usually both animal and vegetable matter mixed with it.

285. A beverage is any thing used as a drink. Water, milk, cider, wine, beer, ale, lemonade, soda-water, coffee, tea, and chocolate are beverages.

286. A liquor is a strong drink. Wine, whisky, rum, and gin are liquors.

287. Combs are made out of horn, bone, ivory, rubber, or tortoise-shell; baskets, out of willows; needles, out of steel; book-covers, out of tar-board (a kind of paste-board), which is covered with paper, cloth, or leather; breastpins, out of gold, coral, jet, diamonds, and many other substances; gloves, out of leather, silk, cotton, wool, or fur.

288. Candles are made chiefly out of tallow or wax; slate-pencils, out of slate or soap-stone; brushes, out of bristles or hair; monuments, out of granite, marble, or other kinds of stone.

The Human Body.

289. A human being is any person,—a man, a woman, or a child.

290. The body without the head and the limbs, is called the trunk. The upper part of the trunk is called the chest; the lower part, the abdomen.

291. The heart and the lungs are organs in the chest. The heart is on the left side of the chest.

292. The heart sends the blood through the body. With the lungs we breathe.

293. The stomach, the liver, and the intestines are in the abdomen.

294. All the bones of the body joined together in their natural order, form the skeleton. The bones of the head joined together form the skull.

295. The bony column in the back is called the backbone or the spine.

296. If a person carries heavy weights in one arm, *or stoops* too much, his spine may become crooked.

297. I have twelve pairs of ribs, or twenty-four ribs.

298. Most of our bones are filled with marrow.

299. Soft bone, such as we have in the nose, is called gristle.

300. The muscles make up the flesh of our bodies. They perform the various movements of the body.

Names for Various Parts of the Body.

301. The scalp is the skin of the top and back parts of the head, on which the hair grows. The temples are the flat surfaces between the forehead and the ears. The nostrils are the openings in the nose.

302. The upper part of the mouth is called the roof of the mouth, or the palate.

303. The front part of the neck is called the throat; the back part is called the nape of the neck.

304. The shoulder-blade is the bone in the back part of the shoulder. The breast-bone is the bone in the front part of the chest. The collar-bone joins the breast-bone to the shoulder-blade.

305. The hip is the joint at the top of the leg. The loins are the sides of the body above the hip. The thigh is the upper part of the leg. The calf is the fleshy part of the lower leg. The shin is the front part of the lower leg.

306. There is one bone in the upper arm; there are two bones in the lower arm. The elbow-joint is between the upper and the lower arm.

307. There is one bone in the upper leg; there are two bones in the lower leg. The knee-joint is in the middle of the leg.

308. To put my arms akimbo, I place my hands on my hips, and turn my elbows out.

The Hand and the Foot.

309. The wrist is the joint between the hand and the arm. The knuckles are the joints between the fingers and the body of the hand. The inner, flat surface of the hand is called the palm.

310. To clench my hand, I bend round my fingers so as to close the hand. The clenched hand is called the fist.

311. My middle finger is the longest; my little finger, the shortest. The other two fingers are *called index*-finger and ring-finger.

312. My ring-finger is longer than my index-finger. (In some persons the index-finger is longer.)

313. The index-finger is the first finger; the middle finger, the second; the ring-finger, the third; the little finger, the fourth.

314. There are three bones in each of my fingers, and two in my thumb.

315. If the fingers had each only one bone, we could not bend them.

316. It would be a greater loss to me to lose my thumb than one of my fingers, because the thumb bends towards the other fingers, and without it I could not hold any thing tightly.

317. The ankle is the joint between the foot and the leg. The instep is the projection on the upper part of the foot, where it joins the leg. The heel is the back part of the foot. The sole is the lower, flat surface of the foot.

318. There are three bones in each of my toes, except the great toe, which has two bones.

The Teeth.

319. A grown person has thirty-two teeth.

320. There are three kinds of teeth: Front teeth, corner teeth, and back teeth.

321. The bones in which the teeth are set are called the jaws. The flesh around the teeth is called the gum.

322. In opening or closing the mouth, the lower jaw moves.

323. That part of the tooth which is fastened in the jaw, is called the root of the tooth. The part which can be seen above the gum, is called the crown.

324. The body of a tooth is composed of ivory. The ivory is covered with enamel.

325. With the teeth we chew our food, and they are necessary in speaking.

326. The teeth should be brushed daily, so that none of the food will stick to them and cause them to decay.

327. We should not pick at our teeth with pins, for that will make the enamel crack, and cause the teeth to decay.

Organs of the Senses.

328. We have five senses: Sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell.

329. The organ of sight is the eye; of hearing,

the ear; of taste, the tongue; of smell, the nose. We feel with nearly every part of the body, but best with the tips of the fingers.

330. The apple of the eye is the eye-ball. The lid is the covering of the eye.

331. The ball of the eye is filled with a watery fluid. The outer coat of the eye is called the white of the eye.

332. The colored ring in the eye is called the iris. The black spot or opening in the center of the eye, is called the pupil.

333. The eyebrows are the hairs above the eye. The eyelashes are the hairs on the edge of the eye-lids.

334. The ear-drum is the skin stretched across the inner part of the ear. When the ear-drum is burst, the hearing is destroyed.

335. A person can hear after his ears are cut off, because he hears with the inner, and not with the outer ear.

SECTION II.

SCIENCE AND KINDRED TOPICS.

Three Forms of Matter.

1. Iron is a solid; water is a liquid; air is a gas.

2. Wood, paper, butter, and silver are solids. Milk, oil, and wine are liquids. Steam and coal-gas are gases.

3. If lead be heated, it melts. If water becomes very cold, it freezes; if very hot, it boils.

4. When a solid melts, it changes into a liquid. When a liquid freezes, it changes into a solid.

5. If a liquid be heated, it changes into a gas.

6. Water in the solid state is called ice. When it is changed into a gas, it is called steam.

Water-proof, Fire-proof, Air-tight, etc.

7. We wear shoes and cloaks of rubber in wet weather, so that our clothing may keep dry. *Woolen* shoes and cloaks would not do, for the

water would soak through the wool; but it can not get through the rubber.

8. A substance through which the water will not soak is said to be water-proof. Rubber, leather, and tar are water-proof.

9. A building is said to be fire-proof, if it is built of materials that will not readily burn.

10. A vessel is closed air-tight, if no air can pass in or out. A vessel is closed water-tight, if no water can pass in or out.

11. If some one were to get into an air-tight chest, and the chest were afterwards closed, the person would soon die, for he could get no fresh air to breathe.

12. We should not blow out a gas jet, but turn it off, because otherwise the gas will continue to escape; and if it does not burn, it will spread out and soon fill the room. If a light be now brought into the room, the gas will take fire and explode. Besides, coal-gas is poisonous, and if a person breathes very much of it, he dies.

Heat.

13. We rub our hands when they are cold, because the rubbing produces warmth.

14. A saw, when used, becomes warm from rubbing against the wood. A nail, when driven into a wall, becomes warm from the hammering.

15. The rails of a car-track feel warm after a train has passed, for they are heated by the wheels rolling over them.

16. A spark may be produced by striking two flints together. The flints are heated by being struck.

17. Sometimes sparks are seen under the hoofs of a galloping horse. The hoofs of the horse produce the sparks by striking against the stones.

18. A match takes fire when rubbed, for the rubbing heats it enough to make it burn.

19. We sometimes blow our hands when they are cold, because the breath is warmer than the hands, and will warm them.

20. People sometimes blow their coffee when it is hot, because the breath is not as warm as the hot coffee, and will help to cool it.

Weights and Measures.

21. Sugar is usually sold by the pound; coal-oil, by the gallon; corn, by the bushel; calico, by the *yard.*

22. A pound is divided into sixteen ounces. A weight of one hundred pounds is called a hundred-weight; one of two thousand pounds is called a ton.

23. In weighing any thing, that scale which contains the heaviest weight will fall; the other will rise. If the weights are equal, the scales will remain on a level with each other.

24. A bushel is divided into four pecks; a peck, into eight quarts; a quart, into two pints.

25. A gallon is divided into four quarts.

26. A yard is divided into three feet, and a foot, into twelve inches. There are thirty-six inches in a yard.

27. Vinegar is usually sold by the quart or gallon; lace, by the yard; cinnamon, by the ounce; milk, by the pint, quart, or gallon; coffee, by the pound; coal, by the bushel or ton; hay, by the ton; flour, by the pound or barrel. Potatoes are usually sold by the peck or bushel; nails and grapes, by the pound.

28. The mile is a measure used for long distances. A man can walk about three miles in an hour.

29. —— is one mile from our school-house. —— is two miles from our school-house, and —— is one-half mile distant.

Some Other Measures.

30. Twelve things make a dozen. In a "baker's dozen" there are thirteen things.

31. In a gross there are twelve dozen or 144 things.

32. A score is twenty things. A man aged three-score and ten is seventy years old. Instead of eighty years, we may say four-score years.

33. Two gloves belonging together are called a pair of gloves. An odd glove or an odd stocking is a glove or a stocking to which there is no mate.

34. A quire is twenty-four sheets of paper.

35. Eggs, pens, pencils, handkerchiefs, knives, forks, and spoons are sold by the dozen. They may also be sold by the gross, the half-dozen, or the piece.

Substances Compared as to Weight and Bulk.

36. A pound of feathers weighs as much as a pound of iron.

37. A bushel of iron weighs more than a bushel of feathers

38. A pound of feathers takes up a greater space than a pound of iron.

39. A bushel of iron takes up as much space as a bushel of feathers.

40. If a lump of lead weighing a pound is smaller than a lump of iron weighing a pound, lead must be heavier than iron.

41. If it takes a larger vessel to hold a pound of alcohol than a pound of water, water must be heavier than alcohol.

42. Water is heavier than cork. Cork will float on water, which bears it up.

43. Iron is heavier than water. It will sink in water.

44. Water is heavier than oil. If oil and water be poured together into one vessel, the oil will rise to the top.

Lines.

45. To take the shortest cut across a field, I must walk in a straight line.

46. There are three kinds of straight lines: horizontal, vertical, and oblique or slanting lines.

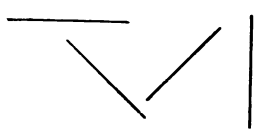
47. The lines around the ceiling are horizontal. Lamp-posts and pillars have a vertical direction. A ladder leaning against a house is in a slanting position.

48. If a line is not straight, it must be crooked or curved. A bow is curved; the course of a brook is crooked.

49. Lines which run in the same direction, like the rails of a car-track, and are every-where the same distance apart, are said to be parallel. The edges of a ruler are parallel.

50. A zigzag line looks like a straight line broken in several places, so as to change its direction and make short, sharp turns. The lightning sometimes appears in zigzag lines.

51. Lines:



Straight.

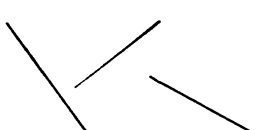
Crooked.

Horizontal.

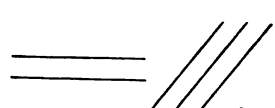
Curved.

Vertical.

Zigzag.



Slanting or Oblique.



Parallel.

Measurements.

52. My height is —— feet —— inches.

53. A tall man is about six feet in height.

54. A giant is a person who is very much larger and taller than most other persons. A dwarf is a man or a woman who is very much smaller than most other grown persons.

55. The door of our school-room is —— feet high and —— feet wide. The window is —— feet high and —— feet wide.

56. To know the size of our school-room, it should be measured in three directions; a block of wood should also be measured in three directions. The measures of the school-room are the length, the breadth or width, and the height. The measures of a block are the length, the breadth, and the thickness.

57. Our school-room is —— feet long, —— feet wide, and —— feet high.

58. A common brick is about eight inches in length, four inches in breadth, and two and one-half inches in thickness. (Bricks vary somewhat in size.)

59. A fence and a rope are long; a river an

field, wide; a ruler and a footpath, narrow; a steeple and a mountain, high; a footstool and an attic room, low; a well and the ocean, deep; a pool and a platter, shallow; a carpet and the trunk of a tree, thick; paper and gold-leaf, thin.

Shapes of Objects.

60. A soap-bubble, a marble, and a currant are round like a ball. A dial-plate and the lid of a stove are round like a dollar. A broomstick and the rollers of a clothes-wringer are round like a post or a pillar. The tire of a wheel and the rim of a watch are round like a ring. A straw and a glass jar are round like a stove-pipe, and hollow.

61. The floor and the window-panes are cornered. A checker-board and a handkerchief are square. A postal-card and a domino are oblong.

62. An orange is round like a ball; a cent, round like a dollar; a pencil, round like a pillar; an egg, oval; a hoop, round like a ring; a lamp-chimney, round like a stove-pipe; a rainbow, curved or arched; a slate, oblong; the earth, round like a *ball.*

63. A needle and an arrow are pointed. A razor and the blade of an ax are sharp.

64. An object is said to be tapering if it becomes more and more slender towards one end. A steeple, a carrot, and the fingers of some persons taper.

Various Properties of Substances.

65. Butter, wax, and velvet are soft. Steel, flint, and ivory are hard. Writing-paper and the petals of a rose are smooth. The bark of an oak and the shell of a walnut are rough.

66. A thing is tough if not easily torn or broken; brittle, if easily broken and leaving sharp edges; flexible, if easily bent; elastic, if, after being twisted or pulled out of shape, it returns to its former shape.

67. Leather, gristle, and hickory-wood are tough. Glass, chalk, and china are brittle. Willow branches, rattan, and gutta-percha are flexible. India rubber, whalebone, and ivory are elastic.

68. A thing is porous if full of small holes or pores; polished, if rubbed smooth and glossy; inflammable, if it will readily burn.

69. A sponge, blotting-paper, and bread are po

ous. A mirror, a well-blacked boot, and fine furniture are polished. Paper, wood, and hay are inflammable.

70. A substance is transparent if one can see objects through it. The opposite of transparent is opaque. Glass, air, and water are transparent. Wood, iron, and clay are opaque.

71. We can see our image in polished surfaces, such as a mirror, highly polished furniture, or a bright brass kettle. We can also see our image in a clear stream of water.

Other Qualities.—Their Opposites.

72. Honey, sugar, and pears are sweet; vinegar, lemons, and cucumbers, sour; orange-peeling and the green husk of a walnut, bitter.

73. A person is healthy if he is seldom sick. Food is wholesome if it helps to keep one in good health.

74. A person is sickly if he is often sick.

75. An animal is cleanly if it tries to keep clean.

76. The opposite of soft is hard; of smooth, rough; of thick, thin or fine; of coarse, fine; of stout, slender; of high, low; of deep, shallow; of narrow,

broad or wide; of sharp, dull or blunt; of heavy, light; of dark, light.

77. The opposite of strong is weak or feeble; of easy, difficult; of industrious, lazy or indolent; of busy, idle; of happy, unhappy or miserable; of glad, sorrowful or sad; of innocent, guilty; of loud, low; of quiet, noisy; of useful, harmful or injurious; of kind, cruel; of skillful, awkward; of youthful, aged; of late, early; of clever, stupid or dull.

Actions.—Opposites.

78. A ball rolls; an iron chain rattles; new shoes creak; falling leaves rustle; roasting apples sputter; burning thorns crackle; a river flows; a brook murmurs; rain pours; rain-drops patter.

79. The wind blows, whistles, sighs, moans, roars, or howls.

80. The church-bell rings, peals or tolls, and says ding-dong. The sleigh-bells tinkle.

81. The opposite of borrow is lend or loan; of laugh, weep or cry; of rise, fall or sink; of open, shut or close; of shorten, lengthen; of help, hinder; of love, hate; of like, dislike; of punish, reward.

82. The opposite of friend is foe or enemy; of

life, death; of joy, sorrow or grief; of sense, nonsense; of pleasure, pain; of goodness, wickedness; of war, peace; of truth, falsehood; of age, youth; of beauty, ugliness or homeliness.

Colors.

83. Red, blue, green, yellow, white, brown, gray, pink, purple, and orange are colors. (The colors should be shown by the teacher or by the pupils.)

84. The sky is blue; blood, red; grass, green; snow, white; iron, gray; a ripe orange, orange; straw, yellow; silver, white; gold, yellow; a leaf, usually green; indigo, deep blue or indigo; roasted coffee, brown; corn, yellow; coal, black.

85. A ripe strawberry is red; a carrot, yellow; tar, black; milk, white; slate, usually gray; cinnamon, brown; the yelk of an egg, yellow; this paper is white; the printed letters on it are black.

86. The ocean usually looks green or blue.

87. The sky is said to be azure, that is, deep blue.

88. A bluish color is a color which is somewhat blue; a reddish color is somewhat red.

89. Copper is reddish; cream, yellowish; skimmed

milk, bluish; a common sponge, brownish; a cat's eye, greenish; steel, grayish; lime, whitish.

90. Variegated means made up of various colors. Many pinks, the rainbow, the humming-bird, and the wings of many butterflies are variegated.

91. A United States flag is striped; a guinea-fowl is speckled.

92. The colors of our flag are red, white, and blue.

93. To bleach any thing is to whiten it by causing the colors to fade. Linen may be bleached by laying it in the sun and watering it often, or by means of a white powder, called bleaching-powder.

94. If a thing has no color, it is said to be colorless. Clear water, fine glass, and glycerine are colorless.

Colors of Animals and Plants.

95. The canary is usually yellow; the swan, white; the fox, reddish brown; the crow, black; the robin, brown, with a red breast; the mouse, gray; the parrot, green or variegated; the elephant, gray; the tiger, orange, with black stripes; the peacock, variegated.

96. The commonest color for horses is a reddish-brown color, called bay. Horses may also be white, black, gray, fawn-colored, chestnut, or speckled.

97. A blackbird is a particular kind of bird, which has been so named from the color of its plumage. A black bird is any bird of a black color. A redbird is a particular kind of bird, which is a good songster. A red bird is any bird that is red.

98. The lily is white, yellow, or spotted; the rose, red, pink, white, or yellow; the tuberose, white; the geranium, usually red; the buttercup, yellow; the tulip, red, white, yellow, or variegated; the dandelion, yellow.

99. The forget-me-not is blue with a yellow center; the peach-blossom, pink; the blackberry-blossom, white; the violet, blue, purple, white, or yellow; the sunflower, yellow.

Color of Eyes, Hair, Complexion, etc.

100. Persons' eyes are brown, blue, black, or gray, and sometimes greenish.

101. A light brown eye is called a hazel eye. *The hazel*-nut is of a light brown color.

102. Persons' hair may be brown, yellow, black, red, white, or gray.

103. Old persons usually have gray or white hair.

104. A man is said to be hoary-headed, if his hair is white like the hoar-frost.

105. A man is said to be bald, if a part or the whole of his scalp is naked.

106. Persons who have yellow hair are said to be flaxen-haired, because flax has a yellow color.

107. The complexion of a person is the color of his skin. A person is said to be dark-complexioned, if his skin is dark; and light-complexioned, if his skin is light.

108. Light-complexioned persons usually have blue eyes and light hair; dark-complexioned persons, brown or black eyes and dark hair.

109. Mourners are usually dressed in black; brides, in white.

The Day and Its Divisions.

110. There are twenty-four hours in a day. The hour is divided into sixty minutes.

111. In a half-hour there are thirty minutes; in a quarter of an hour, fifteen minutes.

112. The smallest measure of time is the second. Sixty seconds make a minute.

113. The teacher may first allow the pupils to time their counting by the watch, and then have them count without its aid. (See question.)

114. The sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening.

115. The middle of the day is called noon or midday. The middle of the night is called midnight.

116. If we say it is five o'clock in the morning, the time is reckoned from midnight. If we say it is five o'clock in the afternoon, the time is reckoned from noon.

117. The real day begins at sunrise and ends at sunset. But when we speak of the day as containing twenty-four hours, we reckon the time from midnight.

118. The sun stands highest at noon. The hottest time of the day is usually between one and three o'clock.

119. Twilight is the time just before sunrise, when it begins to grow light, and the time after sunset, before it is quite dark. The morning twilight is *called dawn*; the evening twilight, dusk.

The Clock.

120. A clock is a large time-piece, which usually stands or hangs against the wall of a room, and is seldom carried about. A watch is a small time-piece, usually carried about in a pocket.

121. A watch-pocket is called a fob.

122. O'clock stands for the words "of the clock." Eight o'clock means "eight *of* or *by* the clock."

123. The face of a clock is also called the dial. On the dial are figures and pointers, or hands.

124. The hour-hand is so called, because it measures and points out the hours. The minute-hand points out the minutes, and the second-hand, the seconds. The minute-hand is longer than the hour-hand.

125. The minute-hand moves twelve times as fast as the hour-hand.

126. The second-hand moves much faster than the hour-hand or the minute-hand.

127. At twelve o'clock the hour-hand and the minute-hand both point to twelve.

128. At six o'clock the hour-hand is at six, and the minute-hand is at twelve.

129. When the hour-hand is between three and

four and the minute hand is at nine, it is a quarter before four.

130. A watch ticks, or says tick-tack. A clock ticks, and most clocks strike every hour.

131. A watch is set in motion by a spring; a clock, by a spring or a weight.

132. A clock or a watch stops when the weight has run down or the spring is uncoiled. The weight or the spring must then be wound up.

133. The teeth on the wheels of a clock are called cogs.

134. Formerly, sun-dials and hour-glasses were much used to measure the time.

Light and Shadow.

135. An object casts a shadow if a light falls upon one side of it. The shadow will be on the side away from the light.

136. The shadows cast by objects are longest in the morning and in the evening, and shortest at noon.

137. When the sun rises, it is in the east; when it sets, it is in the west; at noon, it is in the south; *opposite the* south is the north.

138. In the morning, the western side of a house is shady, because the sun is in the east, and the shadow of the house will fall to the west. In the afternoon, the eastern side of a house is in the shade, because the sun is in the west.

139. The northern side of a house is usually in the shade because the sun seldom shines there.

140. It is better to have the windows on the south side of a house than on the north, because the sunlight is necessary to our health.

141. The shutters ought not to be closed all day, for the sunlight should not be shut out.

142. In writing, we should sit so that the light comes from the windows at our left or from those behind. If the light comes from the windows at our right, the shadow of the hand will be thrown on that which we are writing; and if the light comes from the front, our eyes will be injured.

143. The sun-dial is so called because it can be used only when the sun is shining. It measures time by the direction of a shadow cast on its face.

The Week and the Month.

144. A week has seven days. They are: Sunday,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

145. The first day of the week is Sunday; the last is Saturday.

146. Sunday is kept sacred by Christians; Saturday is the Jewish Sabbath.

147. A fortnight (fourteen nights) is the space of two weeks, or fourteen days and nights.

148. There are twelve months in a year. They are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.

149. April, June, September, and November have each thirty days. January, March, May, July, August, October, and December have each thirty-one days.

150. February is the shortest month. It has sometimes twenty-eight, and sometimes twenty-nine days.

151. There is no school on the thirty-first of November because there is no such day.

152. The months with the letter *r* are September, October, November, December, January, February, March, and April. The months without *r* are May, June, July, and August. The months without *r* are the warmest.

153. Oysters taste best in the months with *r;* crabs, in the months without *r*.

154. The birthday of a person is the day of the month on which he was born. My birthday is on the —— of ——.

The Year.

155. There are 365, and sometimes 366 days in a year. There are 52 weeks in a year.

156. The year begins on the first of January, and ends on the thirty-first of December.

157. The first day of the year is called New Year's Day; the last evening in the year is called New Year's Eve.

158. Christmas is on the twenty-fifth of December. The evening before Christmas is called Christmas Eve.

159. Christmas and the following New Year's Day always fall upon the same day of the week, because New Year's Day is the seventh day after Christmas, or just a week later.

160. The date on which any thing happened is the exact time when it happened. To give the exact time, we name the day, the month, and the year.

161. To-day is the —— of ——, 18—.

162. The date of my birth is the —— of ——, 18—.

163. A boy begins the tenth year of his life, when he is nine years old.

164. A person is said to be of age, when he is old enough to have all the rights of a grown person. A young man is of age when he is twenty-one years old; a young woman, when she is eighteen. I shall be of age in —— years.

The Seasons.

165. The seasons are spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

166. Autumn is also called the fall of the year because it is the season when the leaves fall.

167. The spring months are March, April, and May; the summer months, June, July, and August; the autumn months, September, October, and November; the winter months, December, January, and February.

168. The sun stands highest in summer, and lowest in winter.

169. The days are longest in summer, and short-

est in winter. The nights are longest in winter, and shortest in summer.

170. The days and nights are of nearly equal length in spring and in fall. Then they are each about twelve hours in length.

171. The twilight is longest in summer, and shortest in winter.

172. In our country, January is usually the coldest month; July, the hottest.

The Heavenly Bodies.

173. It is much lighter by day than by night, because the sun gives us more light than the moon and the stars together.

174. The sun is sometimes called the King of Day; the moon, the Queen of the Night.

175. The sun is much larger than the moon. They appear of nearly the same size because the sun is much farther distant than the moon. If the sun were no farther away than the moon, it would appear very much larger.

176. The moon is much farther away than the clouds.

177. When the moon's face is quite round, it is called the full moon.

178. The moon moves across the sky from east to west, like the sun. It travels across the southern heavens.

179. The stars can not be seen by day because the sun is very much brighter than the stars, and hides their light. After the sun has set, the stars come out one by one,—the brightest, first.

180. The Milky Way can be seen on clear, starry nights. It looks like a mist of white light stretching across the sky, and is so called from its color.

The Weather.

181. Rain, snow, and hail come down from the clouds.

182. It rains oftener in summer than in winter.

183. The rainbow is so called because it is shaped like a bow, and is seen during or after a rain.

184. A rainbow is always seen in that part of the sky which is opposite the sun. An evening rainbow is in the eastern sky because in the evening the sun is in the west.

185. A drizzle is a fine rain, coming down in very small drops.

186. When it is cold, we have snow instead of rain.

187. When rain is mixed with snow or hail, it is called sleet.

188. Fog is a thick mist or cloud near the earth. It is sometimes foggy in the morning.

189. The ground is sometimes covered with dew in the morning.

190. When it is cold, frost takes the place of the dew.

191. A white frost may be called a hoar-frost.

192. Frost, in the shape of flowers, trees, and other objects, sometimes covers the window-panes on a winter's morning.

193. An icicle is a long, slender piece of ice, formed by the freezing of water as it falls in drops from roofs, trees, rocks, fences, and other objects.

194. Jack Frost is a name given to winter or cold, when we think of it as a person.

195. A parasol is smaller than an umbrella, and is used to keep off the heat and light of the sun; while an umbrella is used to keep off the rain or the snow.

Winds and Storms.

196. A wind is air moving rapidly.

197. A gentle wind is called a breeze. A strong wind is called a storm, a tempest, or a gale.

198. When there is no wind, we have a calm.

199. A north wind comes from the north, and blows towards the south. A west wind blows from the west towards the east. A south-east wind blows from the south-east towards the north-west.

200. A weather-cock is any thing fastened to the top of a steeple or other high building to show which way the wind blows. It is often in the shape of a cock. A weather-cock is also called a vane.

201. A windmill is a mill driven by the wind. It usually has four sails.

202. A sailing vessel is driven by the wind blowing against the sails.

203. We have thunder-storms usually in summer.

204. The lightning comes first; the thunder follows the lightning.

205. The lightning flashes; the thunder peals.

206. A peal of thunder is also called a thunder-*bolt.*

207. Lightning sometimes sets fire to houses, destroys trees, or strikes and kills persons and animals. Thunder can do no harm, except to frighten ignorant persons.

Waters.

208. The water of the ocean is salt; that of a river or a lake is fresh.

209. A lake is larger than a pond. A pool is smaller than a pond.

210. A river is larger than a brook. A large brook is sometimes called a creek.

211. A river is a natural stream of water. A canal is a channel dug by man, and filled with water from rivers or lakes.

212. A fountain is a jet or stream of water gushing out of the earth.

213. It is harder to row up stream than down because the rower must work against the current in rowing up stream, while the current bears him along in rowing down stream. Men row with oars.

214. A water-wheel is a wheel driven by the force of running water. Mills and boats often have water-wheels.

215. A flood is water overflowing the land. A drought is a season of very dry weather which hinders the growth of plants.

216. To starve is to die from want of food. A famine is a scarcity of articles used as food. A famine often follows a drought.

Our Country.

217. I live in the United States, in the State of ——, and in the city [town or village] of ——.

218. A native of a country is one who is born in that country. I am a native of ——.

219. Foreigners are persons who live in a country, of which they are not natives.

220. Broken English is poor English, such as a foreigner would be likely to use.

221. ———— is now President of the United States.

222. George Washington was the first President of the United States.

223. Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant were also Presidents of the United States.

224. George Washington is called the Father of his Country.

225. The President of the United States lives in the city of Washington, in a large house called the "White House."

226. If the President dies, the Vice-President takes his place.

227. We have no school on the 22d of February because that is Washington's birthday, which is celebrated all over the country.

228. A holiday is so called because formerly all such days were kept holy.

229. The Fourth of July is a holiday. It is celebrated because on that day our country became free, or independent.

230. We keep Thanksgiving Day on the last Thursday in November. On that day we should thank God for the harvest and for all his kindness to us.

Christian Holidays and Their Meaning.

231. Jesus Christ was born at Bethlehem, and passed his childhood at Nazareth. He was nailed to the cross, or crucified.

232. The father of Jesus was a carpenter, named Joseph; his mother was named Mary.

233. We now live in the year 18—; that is, it is 18— years since the birth of Jesus Christ.

234. Christmas is celebrated in memory of Jesus Christ's birth. It is so called from the words *Christ* and *mass*. In Roman Catholic churches, masses are sung on that day.

235. Easter is always on a Sunday. It may come in March or in April. Easter is celebrated to remind us that Christ arose from the dead.

236. Good Friday is the Friday before Easter. It is kept sacred as the day of the death of Jesus Christ.

237. The name Santa Claus is derived from the name of Saint Nicholas, the children's saint, who was supposed to bring them gifts.

Bible History.

238. The Bible tells us that Adam was the first man, and Eve, the first woman. They lived in the Garden of Eden, also called Paradise.

239. The ten commandments were given to Moses by God. They were witten on tables of stone.

240. The fifth commandment is: "Honor thy *father* and thy mother."

241. The Golden Rule is: "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you."

242. A proverb is a short saying in common use, as: "All is not gold that glitters."

243. There are many proverbs in the Bible, as: "A soft answer turneth away wrath." "Wisdom is better than rubies."

244. A deluge is a great flood of water.

245. The Bible relates that Noah and his family were the only persons who escaped during the great deluge. Noah built a sort of boat, called an ark, in which he remained until the flood was over.

246. The Bible is divided into two parts,—the Old Testament and the New Testament. In the New Testament we can read all about the life of Jesus Christ. The Old Testament relates the history of the Jews before the birth of Jesus Christ.

247. The Bible is also called the Scriptures, the Holy Word, Holy Writ, and the Word of God.

Letters, Sounds, Syllables.

248. There are twenty-six letters in the English alphabet. They are divided into vowels and consonants.

249. There are six vowels: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*.

250. The letters represent sounds.

251. A diphthong is two vowel sounds combined so as to seem one sound. *Ou* and *oi* are diphthongs.

252. A silent letter is one which is not pronounced. The *e* in *tame*, the *w* in *blow*, and the *g* and *h* in *bright* are silent letters.

253. The *e* in *alley*, the *w* in *straw*, the *i* and *e* in *rained*, the *i*, *g*, and *h* in *straight*, and the *e*'s in *eye* are silent.

254. The word *owe* has one sound; *though*, two sounds; *thing*, *caught*, and *rogue* have each three sounds; *sheaves*, *chair*, *praise*, and *guessed*, each four sounds; *feather* has five sounds.

255. The word *newspaper* may be divided into three parts: news-pa-per. The parts are called syllables.

256. *Beech*, *through*, and *snake* have each one syllable; *maple*, *picture*, and *brother*, each two syllables; *spectacles* and *animal*, three syllables; *locomotive* and *artificial*, four syllables; *superintendent* has five syllables.

Prose and Poetry.

257. If a piece in my Reader is not poetry, it is *prose*.

258. This book is written in prose.

259. A division of a prose piece is called a paragraph; of a piece of poetry, a stanza. A line of poetry is called a verse.

260. The following lines are four verses of poetry, forming one stanza:

> "Kind hearts are the gardens,
> Kind thoughts are the roots,
> Kind words are the blossoms,
> Kind deeds are the fruits."

261. The words in each of the following groups rhyme with one another:

Fair, air, bear, care, chair, stair.

Send, lend, bend, mend, spend, offend.

Play, say, neigh, sleigh, tray, convey.

Snow, throw, though, hoe, go, sew, grow.

Sir, fur, her, stir, myrrh, pur, prefer.

Table, stable, fable, able, cable.

262. The words *light*, *kite* and *write* rhyme with one another. Also *fire*, *liar*, *wire*, and *higher; soon*, *moon*, and *tune; mane*, *gain*, and *skein; late*, *great*, and *bait; honey* and *sunny*.

SECTION III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schools.

1. A public school is a school which every child of the proper age has a right to attend free of charge. Public schools are supported by the taxes, which the citizens pay for that purpose.

2. A private school is one in which the pupils pay for their instruction.

3. The money paid for schooling is called tuition.

4. A Kindergarten is a school for very young children, in which the children are taught by plays. *Kinder* is the German for children; *garten*, for garden.

5. A pupil is one who learns from a teacher. A scholar is one who has already learned a great deal.

6. A student is one who studies. The pupils in the highest schools are called students.

7. Vacation is the time from the close of one *school term* to the beginning of another.

8. Those who attend the same school with me, and at the same time, are my school-mates. Those who are in the same class with me are my class-mates. Those who play with me are my playmates, or playfellows.

Books.

9. Blank-books are so called, because they contain only blank leaves, which are to be filled with writing.

10. A fly-leaf is a blank leaf at the beginning or at the end of a book.

11. This book has more pages than leaves, because every leaf has two pages.

12. The dog's-ears in a book are the turned-down corners, resembling the ears of a dog.

13. The slip of paper fastened to the cover of a blank-book or to a medicine-bottle, is called the label.

14. A blank-book usually has a label, on which may be written the name of the owner and what the book contains.

15. That which a book contains is called its contents.

16. A collection of books belonging to one person or to a company of persons, is called a library.

17. An album is a blank-book in which photographs are kept, or in which lines and verses are written by friends as a remembrance.

18. A portfolio is a sort of book or case in which loose papers are kept.

19. A newspaper is so called because it brings us the daily news.

20. Types are pieces of metal used in printing. For each letter, figure, or mark, there is a type with the form raised on it.

Letters.

21. The letters, papers, and other things sent through the post-office are called the mail.

22. In large cities, the letter-carrier, or postman, carries the letters to and from the post-office.

23. A letter is inclosed in an envelope. The address of the person for whom the letter is intended is written on the envelope.

24. The address should not be written above the *middle* of the envelope, because there should be

space left above for the stamp, and an address written too high up does not look well.

25. A letter which is to be sent by mail requires a stamp to pay for sending it.

26. The stamp should be placed in the upper, right-hand corner of the envelope. At the post-office one of the men stamps the letters with the right hand, and then draws them away with the left hand; and, if the postage stamps are placed in different positions, his work is much hindered.

27. The postage stamps on letters are always stamped over, or canceled, at the post-office, so that they can not be used for other letters.

28. Post-office may be written P. O.; Street, St.; Number, No.; Company, Co.

29. Sealing-wax is so called because formerly it was used to seal letters. It is now seldom used for that purpose, because the gummed envelopes which we now have are much more convenient.

Relatives.

30. My kin or kindred are the persons who are related to me. They may also be called my relations or relatives.

31. My mother's sister is my aunt; my father's brother, my uncle; my mother's father, my grandfather; my father's mother, my grandmother; my uncle's son, my cousin; my uncle's daughter, my cousin; my sister's husband, my brother-in-law; my brother's wife, my sister-in-law; my sister's son, my nephew; my brother's daughter, my niece.

32. My father's uncle is my great-uncle; my mother's aunt, my great-aunt; my brother's brother, my brother or I myself; my aunt's brother, my uncle or my father; my aunt's sister, my aunt or my mother; my uncle's brother, my uncle or my father; my grandfather's father, my great-grandfather; my grandfather's mother, my great-grandmother.

33. My father calls my mother's mother his mother-in-law, and my mother's father, his father-in-law. They call my father their son-in-law.

34. The female corresponding to husband is called wife; to son, daughter; nephew, niece; uncle, aunt; brother-in-law, sister-in-law; grandson, granddaughter; widower, widow; king, queen; emperor, empress.

35. The son of a king or an emperor is called a prince; the daughter of a king or an emperor is a princess.

Relatives.—Continued.

36. A man and his wife together may be called a couple.

37. My father and my mother together are my parents. My grandfather and my grandmother together are my grandparents.

38. A lady who is about to be married is called a bride. A gentleman who is about to be married is called a bridegroom.

39. A widower is a man whose wife is dead. A bachelor has never been married, though he is past the age when men usually marry.

40. An orphan is a child that has lost both its parents. Sometimes also a child that has lost only one of its parents, is called an orphan.

41. A foundling is a child that has been found, and whose parents are not known. A changeling is a child that has been left in place of another. The fairies were supposed to exchange children.

42. An adopted child is a child not one's own, but that has all the rights of a child of the family.

43. Twins are two children of one family born on the same day.

Names.

44. To baptize a child is to sprinkle it with water or to dip it into water in order to receive it into the church. To christen a child is to give it a name at its baptism.

45. The name which is given to a child is called his given, or his Christian name. The name which he shares with other members of the family, is called his family name or his surname.

46. My given name is ——; my surname is ——.

47. A godfather is a man who holds a child at its baptism. A godmother is a woman who holds a child at its baptism.

48. A woman's name is changed when she is married. She then takes her husband's name.

49. A woman's maiden name is the name by which she was known before she was married. My mother's maiden name was —— ——.

50. Names like Bob and Bill are called nick-names.

51. Bob is derived from Robert; Bill, from William; Tom, from Thomas; Dick, from Richard; Joe, from Joseph; Jim, from James; Hal, from Harry; *Ned, from* Edward; Jack, from John; Andy, from

Andrew; Fred, from Frederick; Sam, from Samuel; Tim, from Timothy; Ben, from Benjamin; Pat, from Patrick.

52. Carry is derived from Caroline; Lulu, from Louisa; Sue, from Susan; Lotty, from Charlotte; Lizzy, from Elizabeth; Maggy, from Margaret; Molly, from Mary; Sally, from Sarah.

Titles.

53. The word placed before a person's name, and by which he is addressed, is his title.

54. Mr. stands for Master or Mister. Master is the title of a boy; Mister, of a man.

55. Esq. stands for Esquire. It may be used instead of Mr., but is placed after the name.

56. Dr. stands for Doctor. Rev. stands for Reverend, and is the title of a preacher.

57. The title of a teacher in the highest schools is Professor, often written Prof.

58. The title of a married lady is Mrs. This stands for Mistress, but is pronounced Missis. The title of an unmarried lady is Miss.

59. Ma'am stands for Madam, which means "my lady."

Unfortunates.

60. A cripple is a lame person. A cripple usually walks on crutches. An invalid is a feeble, sickly person.

61. A hospital is a building in which sick persons are cared for.

62. Deaf children are also dumb, because they have never heard others speak, and therefore can not imitate them.

63. Deaf-mutes speak with each other by means of signs and gestures.

64. The blind can be taught to read by means of raised letters, which they feel with their fingers.

65. An idiot is a person so weak-minded that it is only with great difficulty that he can be taught the simplest things.

66. A person who has lost his reason, and is not in his right mind, is insane. Insane persons are also called lunatics.

67. An orphan asylum is a building in which orphans are cared for.

68. There are also asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, for idiots, and for *foundlings*.

Names for Different Persons.

69. Persons are said to have courage if they are not afraid to meet danger. A person who has little or no courage is called a coward.

70. A braggart is a vain, boasting fellow.

71. A loafer is a man who walks about the streets or hangs about the street-corners, and is idle the greater part of the day. A rowdy is a rough fellow, always ready for a fight. A tramp is a man who is too lazy to work, and goes about the country begging.

72. A dandy is a vain, silly fellow, who dresses in a very showy style. Fop is another name for a dandy.

73. A spendthrift is a person who spends money carelessly and uselessly. A miser is a person who hoards or treasures up money, and lives very poorly and shabbily.

74. A glutton is one who is very fond of eating, and usually eats too much. A sluggard is a slow, lazy fellow.

75. A chatter-box is one who talks idly and without ceasing. A gossip is one who makes it her business to run about and tell news.

76. A large number of persons together may be called a company, a multitude, or a crowd.

Occupations of Men.

77. The four chief occupations of men are farming, mining, manufacturing, and trade.

78. The gardener and the tobacco-planter are engaged in farming; the gold-digger and the collier, in mining; the baker, the hatter, and the blacksmith, in manufacturing; the grocer and the auctioneer, in trade. Most of these men are engaged, to some extent, in trade, for they must sell their products.

79. A laborer is a common workman. A stone-breaker, a sawyer, a hod-carrier, and a whitewasher are laborers.

80. A mechanic is one who shapes or manufactures articles with the aid of tools. The blacksmith, the shoe-maker, the cabinet-maker, and the saddler are mechanics.

81. A merchant is one who is engaged in trade.

Music.

82. A man who makes his living by music is *called a* musician.

83. The piano, the organ, the violin, the flute, the clarionet, the guitar, the accordion, the drum, the trumpet, and the harp are musical instruments.

84. The keys of a piano are the parts which the performer presses down in playing. All the keys taken together form the key-board.

85. The white piano-keys are made of pinewood, covered with ivory. The black keys are made out of a black wood, called ebony. Sometimes cherry-wood is taken and painted black.

86. That part of a piano or an organ which the player treads, is called the pedal.

87. Violin-strings are made out of the guts of sheep.

88. A violin has four strings; a guitar, six.

89. In playing the violin, the bow is held in the right hand, and the fingers of the left hand play on the strings.

90. A concert is a musical entertainment.

Other Arts.

91. A theater is a public house in which plays are performed.

92. The men who play in a theater are called

actors, and the women, actresses. The actors and actresses play on a stage. The lights on the floor in front of the stage are called foot-lights.

93. A tableau is a scene represented by persons, who take a certain position, and remain silent and perfectly still.

94. Persons applaud when they are pleased with some public performanee. They applaud by clapping the hands or by calling out. It is rude and unmannerly to applaud by stamping with the feet.

95. Actors and musicians work when they play, and play when they work.

96. A portrait is the picture of a person drawn or painted. A landscape is a picture of a part of the land and the objects on it. An artist paints portraits or landscapes. The photographer makes photographs.

97. A statue is an image of a person or of an animal, carved in stone or cast in metal. A bust is a carved image of a head and the upper part of the body. A sculptor makes statues and busts.

Laborers.

98. The wood-cutter fells trees. The sawyer saws *wood.* The scavenger cleans away filth from the

streets. The janitor keeps a school-house or some other public building clean. The collier digs coal. The rag-picker collects rags. The bootblack blacks boots.

99. The whitewasher whitens walls and ceilings. The paper-hanger papers rooms.

100. The peddler goes from door to door to sell wares. The huckster buys vegetables from the farmers, and sells them in the street or in the market-house. The fruit-vender sells fruit from a stand in the street. The newsboy sells newspapers in the street.

101. A woman who makes her living by washing is called a washer-woman; one who does washing and ironing is called a laundress; one who takes care of little children, is a nurse.

102. Most persons can do more with the right hand than with the left, because they have learned to do many things only with the right hand, which has therefore more practice than the left.

Mechanics.

103. The cooper makes barrels; the joiner or cabinet-maker, tables; the turner, tops; the shoe-maker,

boots; the saddler, harness; the wheelwright, wheels.

104. The turner shapes articles in a machine called a lathe.

105. The lock-smith makes locks; the gunsmith, muskets; the blacksmith, iron chains; the gold-smith or jeweler, gold chains; the watch-maker, watches.

106. The tailor makes coats; the hatter, gentlemen's hats; the carpet-weaver, carpets; the upholsterer, cushions.

107. Leather is made by the tanner; earthenware is made by the potter; signs are made by the painter; cigars are made by the cigar-maker; the book-binder binds books.

108. The machinist makes machines and engines. The man who has charge of an engine is called an engineer.

109. The plumber lays and mends water-pipes; the gas-fitter, gas-pipes. The glazier mends broken windows; the cobbler, boots and shoes; the tinker, brass and metal ware.

110. A jack-at-all-trades is a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business. A bungler is a *clumsy,* awkward workman.

Various Other Occupations.

111. The miller makes flour; the baker, bread; the confectioner, candy.

112. To dye cloth is to color it. The dyer dyes cloth.

113. A woman who makes her living by sewing is called a seamstress, a dress-maker, or a tailoress; one who makes ladies' bonnets and hats is called a milliner.

114. A man who writes books is called an author; one who writes poetry is called a poet.

115. The barber shaves men's beards. The dentist pulls or fills decayed teeth.

116. A doctor of medicine is also called a physician. The doctor calls the sick persons he visits, his patients. He writes out prescriptions for them.

117. The druggist makes medicines. He grinds the medicines in a mortar with the aid of a pestle.

118. The florist makes bouquets. The undertaker has charge of funerals.

119. The dead body of a person is called a corpse. A corpse is clothed in a shroud, stretched on a bier, and covered with a pall. Afterwards the corpse is laid in a coffin, and the pall-bearers carry

it to the carriage, called the hearse. The mourners go with it to the grave-yard; they form the funeral procession. A tombstone is placed over the grave.

120. A pickpocket is a man who steals things out of other persons' pockets A burglar is one who breaks into a house in order to steal things. A gambler plays games for money.

The Blacksmith and the Shoe-maker.

121. The anvil, the hammer, the vise, the file, and the bellows are tools used by the blacksmith.

122. The blacksmith heats the iron in the forge; he blows the fire with the bellows; he lays the iron on the anvil; he holds it with a pair of tongs; he beats it with a hammer; he smooths the rough edges with a file. When he files a piece of iron, he has it screwed in a vise.

123. The blacksmith heats the iron before hammering it, because the heat makes the iron soft, so that it may be easily shaped.

124. The farrier shoes horses. Horses must be shod so that they may walk over stony places without injuring their hoofs.

125. The last, the awl, the hammer, the pinchers, the rasp, and the shoe-maker's needle are tools used by the shoe-maker.

126. The parts of a shoe are the sole, the heel, and the upper. A boot has also a shaft.

127. The shoe-maker shapes a shoe on the last; he makes holes with an awl; he fastens the sole with wooden pegs, or sews it to the upper; he rubs his thread with shoe-maker's wax.

Joiner, Carpenter, and Other Builders.

128. The carpenter builds houses; the millwright, mills; the mason, walls; the shipwright, ships; birds build nests; bees, honey-comb.

129. The saw, the plane, the hammer, the file, the square, the gimlet, the auger, the screw-driver, the chisel, the gouge, and the hatchet are tools used by the carpenter.

130. The carpenter bores holes with a bit, a gimlet, or an auger; he drives in nails with a hammer; he fastens screws with a screw-driver; he smooths boards with a plane; he makes cornered holes with a chisel.

131. The bricks are carried to the brick-layer on a hod. The hod-carrier carries them.

132. A cement is any substance by means of which bodies are made to stick together. Mortar, glue, mucilage, paste, and putty are different kinds of cement.

133. Glue is used for cementing wood; mortar, for bricks and stone; putty, for glass; flour paste or mucilage, for paper.

134. The mason uses a trowel with which to put on the mortar.

135. Tables, chairs, wardrobes, bureaus, sofas, bedsteads, and wash-stands are furniture. Furniture is so called because it furnishes a house.

136. Furniture is varnished, because the varnish preserves the wood and gives it a fine gloss.

Different Buildings.

137. Houses are built of wood, of brick, or of stone.

138. A frame-house consists of a wooden frame-work, covered with boards or planks; a log-house is built of logs.

139. A dwelling-house is a house in which per-

sons live. A store is a building, or a part of a building, in which articles are kept for sale.

140. A shop is a building in which mechanics work. There are blacksmith shops, cooper shops, tailor shops, etc.

141. A factory is a building in which many persons are employed to manufacture articles. There are cloth factories, furniture factories, etc.

142. A palace is a large and very fine house. A very small house is called a cottage; a poor, shabby-looking cottage is usually called a hut or a shanty.

143. A tenement-house is a large dwelling rented to a number of poor families.

144. The city hall, the court-house, the post-office, the school-house, the church, the engine-house, the station-house, the jail, the hospital, the bank, the railroad depot, the work-house, and the poor-house are public buildings. (The pupils may tell for what these buildings are used.)

Parts of Buildings.

145. That on which a house rests is called the foundation.

146. The cellar is the lowest part of a house.

A room in the upper part of a house, just under the roof, is called a garret or an attic.

147. The meals are prepared in the kitchen; people take their meals in the dining-room; they pass their leisure or spare time in the sitting-room; they sleep in the bed-rooms; they receive visitors in the parlor.

148. Roofs of houses may be covered with straw, with shingles, with slate, with tin, or with tiles.

149. A thatched roof is one which is covered with straw.

150. Roofs are made sloping, so that the water may run off from them, and that the snow may not weigh them down.

151. The eaves are those parts of the roof which overhang the walls of a house.

152. A gable is a three-cornered end of a building above the eaves, formed by the slope of the roof.

153. The floor is laid on beams called the joists. The roof is laid on the rafters.

154. A threshold is the plank or stone under a door. A person crosses the threshold of a house when he enters the house.

155. A bay-window is a window forming a bend *outward.*

156. The tower on a church is called the steeple. The bell hangs in the belfry. The preacher stands in the pulpit. The table in a church is usually called the altar. The seats in a church are called the pews. The passages between the pews are called the aisles.

Kitchen and Cellar.

157. That part of a stove in which the baking is done is called the oven. The horizontal plate in front of a stove is called the fender. A coal-scuttle is a bucket in which coals are kept.

158. A ladle is a large spoon used in dipping. A skillet is a small iron or copper vessel with a handle; it is used in cooking.

159. A gridiron is a grated iron, on which meat is broiled over a coal-fire. A spit is a pointed iron bar, on which meat is roasted.

160. Provisions are usually kept in the cellar, because in winter the cellar is warmer than the rest of the house, and in summer it is cooler.

161. By means of a corkscrew the cork is pulled out of a bottle. By means of a funnel a liquid may be poured into a bottle.

Meals.

162. We have three meals a day. They are called breakfast, dinner, and supper.

163. We breakfast at —— o'clock, dine at ——, and sup at ——.

164. To fast is to keep from eating.

165. Breakfast is so called because it is the first meal in the day and *breaks* the night's *fast.*

166. A sandwich is a double slice of bread, with cheese, or with ham, tongue, or other meat between.

167. Dessert is the cakes, pies, fruits, or sweet-meats eaten at the close of a meal.

168. That which is sometimes left at the bottom of the cup, after the coffee is drunk, is called the dregs.

169. The soup is served in a soup-tureen; the salt is put into salt-cellars.

170. The pieces of a broken cup or saucer are called fragments.

171. In eating, the knife should be held in the right hand, and the fork in the left. We should carry the food to the mouth with a fork or a spoon, *and* never with a knife.

172. A napkin is a small cloth used for wiping the mouth and the hands during or after a meal.

173. A person who invites another to take a meal with him at his house, is a host. The one who is invited is his guest.

Stores, Shops, and Factories.

174. A place where leather is made is called a tannery; flour is made in a mill; bread, in a bakery; butter, in a dairy; beer, in a brewery; candy, in a confectionery.

175. Earthenware is made in a pottery; cloth, in a cloth-factory. Stoves are made in an iron-foundry; types, in a type-foundry; bricks, in a brick-yard. Clothes are washed and ironed in a laundry.

176. Ropes are made in a rope-walk. A rope-walk is so called because it is a long, covered walk.

177. A store in which goods are sold in large quantities, is called a wholesale store; one in which goods are sold in small quantities, is called a retail store.

178. A second-hand store is a store in which goods that have been used are bought and sold.

179. The persons that buy articles in a store are called the customers.

180. Dry goods are calicoes, muslins, cloths, silks, laces, ribbons, braids, and other things of the kind. Dry goods are sold in a dry goods store.

181. A notion-store is a store in which needles, pins, ribbons, tape, buttons, hooks and eyes, thread, and other little things of the kind are sold.

182. A stationer sells paper, pens, pencils, ink-stands, blank-books, and other things used for writing.

183. An elevator is a machine, by means of which persons or goods may be lifted or elevated to the upper stories of a building.

Streets and Sidewalks.

184. The premises of a building are the grounds around it and belonging to it.

185. On each side of a street there is usually a walk for foot-passengers. This walk is called the sidewalk or the pavement. In walking, we should keep to the right side of the pavement.

186. Pavements are usually paved with bricks or with stone. Sometimes plank walks are used instead of pavements.

187. In cities, the streets are paved with bowlders, with large, flat stones, or with wooden blocks.

188. A gutter is a narrow channel to carry off water from roofs or from the street. A sewer is an underground channel to carry off water and filth from the street.

189. The stones on the edge of a pavement, separating it from the gutter, are called the curb-stones.

190. Rubbish is fragments from old buildings, or other waste matter. Garbage is waste matter from the kitchen.

191. An alley is a very narrow street. An avenue is a wide street.

192. I live on —— street. Our school-house is on —— street.

Iron and Steel Ware.

193. Hardware is ware made of metal. Knives, scissors, nails, skates, hammers, saws, pokers, tongs, locks, pincers, shovels, and hoes are hardware.

194. Edge-tools are tools having a sharp edge, such as knives, razors, hatchets, axes, swords, chisels, gouges, planes, scythes, and sickles. Cutlery is a name used for cutting-tools, especially for knives, forks, razors, and scissors.

195. Very large scissors are called shears.

196. A flat-iron is a tool used in ironing or pressing clothes. It is so called because the bottom of it is flat, and it presses the clothes flat and smooth. It is made of iron.

197. A flat-iron is heated before being used, for, if the clothes be pressed with a cold iron, they will not remain smooth.

198. A tailor's goose is a sort of flat-iron used by the tailor. It is so called because the handle is shaped like the neck of a goose.

199. Sewing-needles, knitting-needles, crochet-needles, darning-needles, and shoe-maker's-needles are different kinds of needles. Shawl-pins, hair-pins, and breastpins are different kinds of pins.

The Farm and the Garden.

200. The rake, the hoe, the spade, and the ax are tools used by the farmer and the gardener. The farmer also uses a plow and a harrow.

201. The gardener breaks up the ground with a hoe or a spade. The farmer uses a plow to break up the ground.

202. The blade of a plow is called a plowshare.

A plowshare leaves furrows in the ground; a wagon leaves ruts in the ground.

203. By means of a rake, hay and stalks of grain spread over the ground are collected together. The ground is also leveled with a rake. On a large piece of ground a harrow is used instead of a rake.

204. A pitchfork is a large fork used for throwing hay and bundles of grain. It is so called because it is shaped like a fork, and the hay and grain are pitched with it.

205. A scythe has a long handle and a very large, curved blade. A sickle has a smaller, curved blade and a very short handle. They are used to cut grass and grain. Mowing-machines are also used for the same purpose.

206. A crook is a shepherd's staff. It is so called because it is crooked or bent at one end.

207. A scarecrow is any thing that scares persons without injuring them. A scarecrow is sometimes set up in a corn-field to frighten crows and other birds away.

Vehicles.—Travelers.

208. A vehicle is any thing made by man for the

purpose of conveying persons or goods from place to place on the land.

209. Wagons, carriages, gigs, buggies, drays, street-cars, omnibuses, sleds, and wheelbarrows are vehicles.

210. Two or more beasts of draught harnessed together to one vehicle, are called a team. The man who drives a team is called a teamster.

211. A carriage has four wheels; a dray, two; a railroad-car, eight or twelve; a wheelbarrow has but one wheel.

212. A private vehicle is a vehicle belonging to one person or to one family. A public vehicle is one in which any person may ride for pay. A street-car, an omnibus, and a railroad-car are public vehicles.

213. One who rides in a public vehicle is called a passenger. The money which a passenger pays for his journey is called his fare.

214. A number of cars joined together is called a train. The engine which moves a train is called a locomotive. The locomotive is driven by steam.

215. Rails are laid for the cars to run on, so that they may run smoothly and easily, and keep in exactly the right path.

216. A passenger-train carries passengers. A freight-train carries goods or freight.

217. A railway station is a place where the train stops to leave or to take in passengers or freight. A depot is a building at a railway station, for the use of the passengers, and for storing the freight until it is sent away.

218. A hotel is a large building at which travelers stop for food and lodging.

Wagons and Riders.

219. A wagon, in order to get out of the way of another wagon, should turn to the right. It would not do for one to turn to the right and the other to the left, for that would bring both to the same side of the street.

220. A driver, in driving down hill, must put on the brake, so as to prevent the wagon or the carriage from going down hill too fast.

221. The parts of a wagon-wheel are the box, the hub, the spokes, the fellies, and the tire. A wheel turns on its axle.

222. The harness is all that which must be fastened to a horse, so that it may be hitched to a

wagon or a carriage. The driver holds the reins in his hand. The horse has a bit in his mouth.

223. A rider holds his horse by the bridle. He has his feet in the stirrups. He has spurs fastened to his heels; with the spurs he pricks his horse to make it go faster.

224. A rider mounts when he gets on his horse; he dismounts when he gets off his horse.

225. The hostler takes care of horses. The coachman drives the horses which draw a carriage.

226. A curry-comb is a sort of comb for cleaning horses.

227. If a man has no stable of his own, he may take his horses to a livery-stable and pay for their keeping. If a man has no horse, he may hire one at a livery-stable.

Vessels.

228. A vessel is any thing made to float on the water to convey persons or goods.

229. Ships, boats, barges, schooners, yachts, canoes, and skiffs are vessels.

230. A ferry-boat is a boat that goes back and forth across a river or other narrow water to convey passengers and goods.

231. A raft is a number of planks or logs fastened together so as to float on the water and carry a light burden.

232. The hull, the keel, the masts, the yards, and the sails are parts of a ship.

233. A steamer is driven by steam; a sail-boat, by the wind striking against the sails. A steamer goes much faster than a sail-boat usually does.

234. A number of ships together is called a fleet.

235. The goods with which a ship is loaded are called the cargo.

236. A journey on the ocean is called a voyage.

237. The man who commands the ship is called the captain. The sailors work under him. The pilot guides the ship. All the men who work together on a ship are called the crew.

238. Sailors usually wear suits of a dark blue color, called navy-blue.

More about Vessels.

239. A harbor is a place where ships may safely land and be sheltered from storms.

240. To launch a vessel is to move it off from the land into the water.

241. Ships can not always come close to the shore, because usually the water near the shore is too shallow.

242. Ships and boats land at the wharves. Sometimes piers are built out into the water at which vessels may land.

243. A ship may be fastened to the ground below the water by means of an anchor, which catches in the ground.

244. A wreck is the remains of a ship which has been destroyed. A ship may be wrecked by the wind and the waves striking it, or by being dashed against the rocks.

245. If a ship springs a leak, it fills with water, unless the leak be stopped or the water pumped out.

246. A ship is said to founder if it fills with water and sinks.

247. Light-houses are built on the shores of the ocean or of lakes, or on rocks in the water. Their use is to warn sailors of dangerous places, and to guide them.

Prisons and Prisoners.

248. A jail is a building in which prisoners are

locked up. The jailer has the care of the jail and the prisoners. A jail-bird is a person who is locked up in jail.

249. The little room in which a prisoner is locked up is called a cell. The windows of a jail have iron bars to prevent the prisoners from breaking through and escaping.

250. A turnkey is a person who has charge of the keys of a prison, and who opens and locks the doors. He is so called because he *turns* the *key* in the lock.

251. Handcuffs are iron rings fastened around the wrists and connected by a chain. Prisoners are sometimes handcuffed.

252. A dungeon is a dark, underground cell.

253. A policeman is an officer whose business it is to see that order is kept in a city or town.

254. A policeman arrests a man if he takes him to a watch-house, or a station-house, to be locked up.

Soldiers and Weapons.

255. Soldiers are called out to fight during a war. A fight between two bodies of soldiers is called a battle.

256. The place where soldiers have pitched their tents and collected their baggage, is called a camp.

257. Barracks are huts or houses for soldiers.

258. The suit of a soldier is called his uniform. Our soldiers wear blue uniforms.

259. A soldier carries his food in a haversack, and his clothing in a knapsack.

260. Weapons are instruments used to fight with. Bows and arrows, swords, guns, pistols, bayonets, daggers, and tomahawks are weapons. Weapons are also called arms.

261. Fire-arms are weapons which are fired off by means of gunpowder. Guns, muskets, rifles, pistols revolvers, and cannons are fire-arms.

262. A bayonet is a pointed weapon to be fastened to a musket.

263. The drum and the trumpet are musical instruments used in war.

264. Arrows are carried in a case, called a quiver.

265. A person who practices shooting with a bow and arrows is called an archer. An archer shoots at a target for practice.

Moneys.

266. The money which a laborer receives for his

work is called his wages; that which a teacher receives is his salary. A lawyer receives a fee. That which is given to a beggar is called alms.

267. The money which one pays for crossing a bridge or driving on a turnpike, is called toll. The toll-gatherer collects the toll.

268. The money which one pays for living in another's house is called rent. To take a lease on a house is to rent it for a number of years or for life.

269. A person who rents a house is called a tenant; the owner of the house is his landlord.

270. All that belongs to a person is called his property.

271. A tax is the money paid on lands, houses, and other property for the support of the government.

272. To pay cash is to pay for goods as soon as they are bought.

273. That which one owes to another is called a debt.

274. A man has credit if persons lend him money, or sell him goods without cash payment. A person who does not pay his debts has no credit.

275. Greenbacks are not money, but merely promises of the government to pay money.

276. Counterfeit money is false money, which is made to look like real money, but is worth little or nothing.

277. Counterfeit silver coins are sometimes made of lead, instead of silver. Lead looks something like silver, but is heavier.

Various Other Things.

278. The seat of a king or an emperor is called a throne. On great occasions, the king wears a crown on his head and holds a scepter in his hand.

279. A bonfire is a fire kindled to express joy at some happy event.

280. Men living in a convent, apart from the world, are called monks. Women living in convents are called nuns. Both monks and nuns are forbidden to marry.

281. A boy should take off his hat on entering a house, and should lift it whenever he meets an older person, and especially a lady of his acquaintance.

282. Instead of pants we should say pantaloons; for specs, spectacles; for bus, omnibus; for gent, *gentleman; for* coon, raccoon.

Fiction.

283. Robinson Crusoe is the name of a man who is supposed to have been cast on a lonely island, on which he was the only living human being. There he lived for a number of years, and many strange things happened to him.

284. Rip Van Winkle is the name of a man who is supposed to have slept in the mountains for twenty years, which seemed to him only a night. When he awoke and returned to his native village, most of his former friends had passed away, and those who were left did not know him.

285. The Sleeping Beauty is said to have slept in a castle for a hundred years, while around the castle there grew up a dense wood. At the end of the hundred years a young prince broke through the wood, entered the castle, and awakened the sleeping beauty.

286. Fairies are described as little creatures, resembling tiny men and women. They are supposed to live in flowers, underground, and in the air. There are really not any fairies.

287. Queen Mab is a name given to the queen of the fairies.

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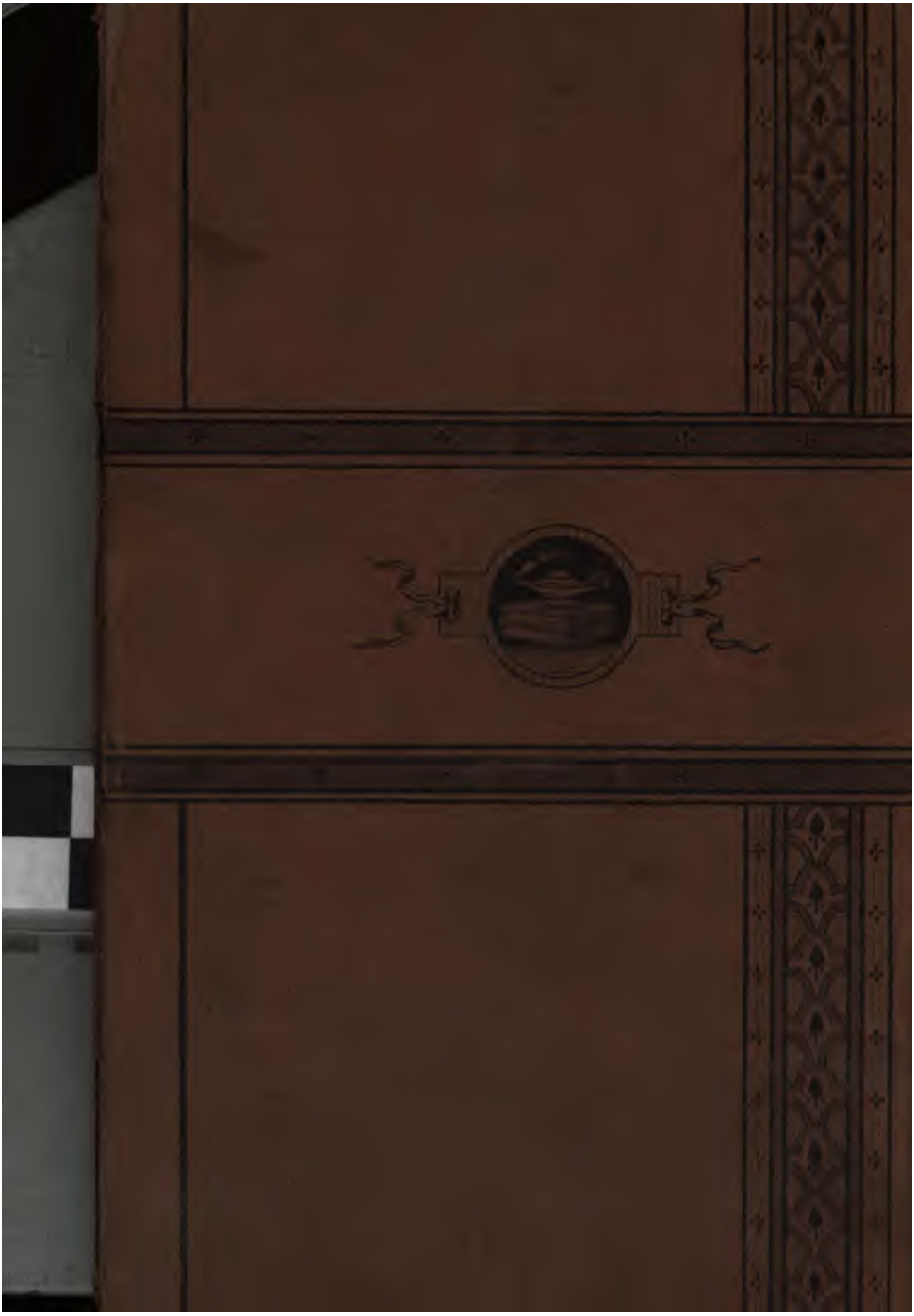
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